The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Comments on Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the Alabama Claims.

More Sharp Earthquake Shocks in San Francisco.

Destruction of State Arms by Rebels in Florida.

Impeachment of the Governor of Florida by the Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times on the Alabama Claims and Minister Johnson.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the result of the *Alabama* negotiations, which, it infers from the speeches of the American Minister, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It exults in the solution of the question, and praises Mr. JOHNSON, not only for the frank and conciliatory manner in which he has conducted this controversy, but also for his manly and straightforward utterances in regard to the payment of the national debt. The *Times* declares "that the tone in which Mr. JOHNSON repudiates tampering with the national credit as a fraud, shows that the higher class of American politicians recognize the same principles of morality which are current on this side of the Atlantic."

The Standard on Mr. Reverdy Johnson—Railroad Accident.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Standard* (Conservative organ) ascribes the disparagement of REVERDY JOHNSON by the Radicals here to his admiration of England.

Accounts are received to-day of a dreadful railway collision yesterday near Newham, Wales. Several passengers were killed and many injured.

Another Speech by Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—Midnight.

A deputation from the Freedmen's Aid Union waited upon Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON this evening at the American Legation and presented him with an address. Mr. JOHNSON, in his reply, assured them that they had the sympathy of the people of the United States, and concluded with these words: "I shall conduct my duties to satisfy you. I feel on the subject you have at heart precisely as you do."

The Liverpool Autumn Race Meeting.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Autumn Race meeting commenced to-day. The Liverpool Cup was won by Sir J. HAWLEY's b. c. *The Palmer*, beating Capt. MACHELL's br. c. *Knight of the Garter* second, and Mr. E. W. TOPHAM's ch. g. *Tribune*, third. Seventeen ran. The betting at the start was four to one against *The Palmer*, and six to one against *Knight of the Garter* and *Tribune*.

PRUSSIA.

The Financial Deficit of the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 6.

In the German Diet to-day, the Minister of Finance submitted a report showing that the share of the Kingdom of Prussia in the financial deficit of the North German Confederation was £5,000,000. The Minister also introduced a bill confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse, on account of his famous memorial.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Election of Members of the Legislature—The Confederation Ticket Successful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 6.

The election of members of the Legislature in British Columbia took place yesterday. The Confederation ticket was successful in every district heard from. The vote was unusually large, the franchise having been extended to foreigners of three months' residence.

MEXICO.

Fears of Another Insurrection in Yucatan—Robberies and Assassinations General—Arrest of the Secretary of State of Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 6.

The United States steamer *Penobscott* has arrived at Key West. The following news has been received from Mexico. Gen. CANTO has arrived at the City of Mexico. A Grand Jury has found a true bill against him as *particeps criminis* in the assassination of Gen. PATONI. There are fears of another insurrection in Yucatan. Gen. LOSADA has published a card denouncing as false the charges made against him in the public prints. Robberies and assassinations were of frequent occurrence and travel was becoming still more insecure. Several arrests for political causes are reported to have been made in the capital. The confessor of MAXIMILIAN has arrived in Mexico, bringing diamond crosses and other presents from the Emperor of Austria to the Mexican lawyers who defended the late Emperor at the trial before the court-martial which condemned him to death. The bill granting the right to all persons to carry arms for self-protection has been passed. Gen. ESCOBEDO has entered upon the campaign against the rebels in the State of Tamaulipas. The Commission appointed by Congress to consider the subject has reported in favor of restoring to the American, Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway and Telegraph Company the rights and privileges formerly granted to them. The Secretary of the State of Vera Cruz has been arrested and sent to the capital under guard, by the order of President JUAREZ.

Frequent Earthquakes in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 6.

Slight earthquakes have been of almost daily occurrence since Oct. 21. Last night at 9 o'clock there was a sharp shock, lasting twelve seconds, and creating considerable alarm among the people. No damage was done to property. The earthquake was heavy at San José.

The Kentuck Mining Company declared a dividend of $20 per share for October.

Reception of the New Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 6.

A most imposing reception was given to Right Rev. S. V. RYAN, the new Catholic Bishop of Buffalo Diocese, this evening. The Bishop arrived at 8:30 P. M., and was met by an immense procession of the different Catholic societies of Buffalo in regalia, and bearing banners, torches, transparencies, Chinese lanterns, &c. Full 3,500 torch-bearers were in the procession. The Bishop, on leaving the cars, was escorted to an open barouche drawn by eight gray horses, handsomely caparisoned and followed by the clergy of the diocese, sixty in number, in carriages. On the line of march being formed, cannon were fired, rockets sent up, and the band played. On arriving at Main-street the procession opened ranks and the Bishop passed along the entire line, over two miles. On reaching the Cathedral, he was met at the door by the clergy all robed, and proceeded to the altar. The *Te Deum* was sung by the choir and the ceremonies of reception proceeded with. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. WILLIAM GLEASON, Vicar-General, which was briefly responded to by the Bishop. The streets along the line of the route were crowded—full 80,000 people being spectators. A more quiet, orderly and enthusiastic demonstration never was witnessed in this city. The ceremonies of consecration will take place at the Cathedral on Sunday morning next, Right Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, of New-York, officiating.

FLORIDA.

Destruction of State Arms by a Band of Kuklux.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

Another high-handed Mississippi piratical outrage has been perpetrated in Florida. Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON telegraphs your correspondent from Tallahassee to-day that the arms of the State, purchased by Gov. REED, were seized and destroyed on the cars last night, fifty miles east of that city, by a band of Kuklux villains. G. M. HAMILTON, Esq., has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Florida. The election occurs Dec. 29.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Nov. 6.

Two thousand stand of State arms, in transit by railroad from Jacksonville to this place, were seized by a party of unknown persons last night near Madison. A special train, with a detachment of soldiers, left here for the place of the robbery at 4 o'clock this morning. From the best accounts received, the parties who destroyed the State arms on the railroad last night, must have forced open the cars at Madison, where they broke open the cases of rifles and destroyed and distributed them along the track for several miles. They also destroyed the ammunition. The arms and ammunition cost the State $20,000.

Impeachment of Gov. Reed.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Nov. 6.

Hon. HARRISON REED, Governor of the State, was impeached by the Legislature to-day, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The charges were preferred by HORATIO JENKINS, President of the late Constitutional Convention, three-fourths present voting in the affirmative. All the members were not in attendance. Gov. REED will contest the case. His friends claim that the legislative body in session is illegal. The Legislature may adjourn to-morrow.

W. W. SAUNDERS, a colored man, is out as independent candidate for Congress.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 6.

Private advices received from Arkansas say Gov. CLAYTON's proclamation declaring martial law in eleven counties in the State produces no excitement whatever, and no reason is known for such action.

Resignation of Gov. Crawford, of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

Gov. CRAWFORD has resigned, and been commissioned Colonel of the new regiment of cavalry raised by the State for service against the Indians. The Lieutenant-Governor will act as Governor during the remainder of the term.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Miss KELLOGG, to-night, made her first appearance in this city since her return from Europe. Music Hall was crowded with a brilliant audience, who gave her an enthusiastic welcome. She gives a second concert to-morrow night.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—A fire broke out in Shirley, Mass., last night, and destroyed the large building occupied by A. G. SNELL, manufacturer of patent tags, and the Diamond Light Company's works. Loss $20,000; partly insured.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—At West Townsend, to-day, a train on the Peterboro and Shirley Railroad ran over and killed JOHN HYDE, road repairer in the employ of the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—KATE JOHNSON, a whisky lunatic, who hacked BRIDGET MCDERMOTT to death with an ax about three months since, was convicted of murder in the first degree this afternoon. She will be sentenced by Judge JOSEPH G. MASTEN to be hanged to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Reception of Gen. Grant—Congratulations to the General's Staff—Gen. Reynolds' Report of Affairs in Texas—Another Internal Revenue Raid—The Debt Statement.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The project to give Gen. GRANT a reception on his arrival here, which has been on foot several weeks by certain enthusiastic Boys in Blue, has undergone serious modification. A few days ago the leaders in the movement addressed the General a note tendering him a reception on his arrival and asking when he expected to reach home. This letter was forwarded through Gen. DENT, and Gen. GRANT writes him, under date of Galena, Nov. 3, as follows:

"I will make no formal reply, but I wish you would say to the gentlemen in charge of the movement that I would much prefer returning quietly to my home without demonstration. I appreciate their motives, and will take the will for the deed. I do not know, either, what day I will be home. I leave Galena on Thursday evening, and may or may not stop on the way."

The gentlemen in charge of the movement were at once informed of the purport of the letter.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Subsequently the members of Gen. GRANT's staff present at headquarters received notification that, in accordance with a resolution passed last night, the Mayor and officers of the Boards of Common Council, the principal officers of the *Boys* in Blue, and the officers of the Republican clubs would appear at headquarters at 4 P. M. to tender their congratulation to the members of the staff upon the result of the election. At that hour about a dozen carriage loads of gentlemen appeared and were duly presented in the room usually occupied by Gen. GRANT as his office. There were present, Gen. DENT, Gen. PORTER, Gen. BABCOCK; and Major-Gen. DENT, as senior officer present, received the party, who were introduced in a few brief remarks by Mayor BOWEN. Col. HINTON followed in behalf of the soldiers and sailors, and at the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. DENT said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: Believing as you do, and as every lover of his country should, that the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency is a fit and proper subject of congratulation, I, for myself, and in behalf of my brother officers of the staff, accept yours, tendered us as members of the General's military family, and his representatives here in his absence. Knowing how much was at stake in the contest, we feel we have a right to be glad and rejoice with you at the result—a result that assures us that henceforth every right of an American citizen will be protected, whether he may be at home or abroad, at the polls or elsewhere. Gen. GRANT penned with the warmest feelings of his heart the words, "Let us have peace." This result shows us that we will have it. The people have spoken it. It is their will, and "the will of the people" is the law of the land. Again, gentlemen, accept our thanks.

Some informal conversation then occurred in regard to the proposed reception, when the delegation resolved to accede to Gen. GRANT's wishes, and forego the reception on his arrival. But, after his return, he will be waited upon by a committee, and will be requested to name a day when it will be convenient for him to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens of Washington. The affair has thus taken a very sensible turn.

THE REBELLION IN TEXAS.

Gen. REYNOLD's report, as Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmens' Bureau for Texas, reveals the startling fact that from the close of the war to the 30th of September, 1868, there were reported the enormous number of 761 murders, and that only one punishment by death was inflicted by the civil authorities; and that was upon a negro. There were only six whites killed by negroes, but 464 negroes were killed by whites; 214 more shot or stabbed but not killed, and 158 more whipped. Among the killed were six Bureau agents. The report gives further terrible details of the burning of school-houses and the killing and persecution of teachers. The negroes have become almost wholly self-sustaining, the value of rations issued to them for the past year being less than $100. The total expenses of the Bureau for the year in the State were $21,000.

ANOTHER INTERNAL REVENUE RAID.

Mention was made nearly a fortnight ago, in this correspondence, that the President had planned another raid on the internal revenue officials, and that, disgusted with BINCKLEY's stupidity and blundering, the new movement was to be maneuvred by Judge FULLERTON, of New-York, BINCKLEY taking the part of a quiet subaltern. No notice was made of the affair for some days, because election matters engrossed everybody's attention. The President, it appears, is still determined to get Commissioner ROLLINS out of office before Congress meets, if he can. He also shows a disposition to upset District-Attorney COURTNEY, who unhorsed BINCKLEY in the former movement. Mr. Collector BAILEY, of New-York, who has given the whisky ring more trouble than any other revenue official in that city, is also a marked man. Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, who has done everything he consistently could for the President but resign his office, is also said to be down with a big black mark against his name. Mr. FULLERTON is prying about in New-York to get up evidence against any or all of these officials, and hints from the White House yesterday and to-day are to the effect that he is pleasing the President a good deal better than BINCKLEY did. He has been over here two or three times in the last ten days, and is reported to have got hold of "big things." Some persons think there is a black-mail operation going on in New-York under the charge of persons who are using FULLERTON's name, as it is known that certain individuals, who are very officious in his interest, were caught in such business a few months ago. Another of the principal operators against ROLLINS has been or soon will be arrested for obtaining large sums of money under false pretences. FULLERTON seems to have got up a great many affidavits, some of which, at least, are made by active members of the whisky ring who have been in jail, or are under bonds for trial. What the result of all this rumpus will be cannot now be predicted. Secretary MCCULLOCH has not been applied to for any information, neither has ROLLINS, whence the inference that the movement this time is against both. The Secretary is a good deal annoyed at the proceeding, and has said that he is inclined to resign, though it isn't very likely that he will allow himself to be thus driven out of office.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 6.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,588,400 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,602,312,250 00
Total	$2,107,577,950 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Certificates at three per cent	58,325,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$72,325,000 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July 15, 1868	$2,956,950 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15th, and Oct. 1 and 16, 1868	5,128,310 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	151,611 64
Bonds of April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1841	487,500 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary loan	314,860 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$9,753,723 64
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	33,413,985 42
Gold certificates of deposit	19,716,840 00
Total	$409,151,898 42
Grand total	2,598,808,572 06
Six per cent. lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	42,194,000 00
Total debt	$2,641,002,572 06
Amount in Treasury.	
Currency	$10,465,033 47
Coin	103,407,985 77
Total	$113,873,019 24
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,527,129,552 82

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of November, 1868.

A comparison of the monthly public-debt statement with the one preceding it, shows an increase in the debt bearing coin interest of $7,423,650. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $11,156,930. The three-year seven-thirty notes have decreased during the month to the extent of $581,000. The matured debt has decreased $2,036,520. The debt bearing no interest has decreased $39,189. Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company since the 1st of October, have increased $2,560,000. The coin in the Treasury has increased $6,516,138; the currency has decreased $2,900,961, and the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, has decreased $7,514,166 13.

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that he has power to reissue any legal tender notes that may have been redeemed but not canceled, provided the amount outstanding does not exceed $400,000,000. This will obviate the necessity of further sales of bonds or gold by the Treasury, and enable the Secretary to afford substantial relief to the money market. Although opposed to the further issue of currency, he feels justified in resorting to any legitimate means in his power to relieve the present critical condition of financial affairs.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from Oct. 26 to the 31st, inclusive, were:

Boston	$402,970
New-York	1,993,982
Philadelphia	182,684
Baltimore	76,394
Total	$2,656,030

THE SURRATT CASE.

Judge OLIN delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day in the Surratt case, dismissing the appeal of the District-Attorney from the judgment of Judge WYLIE in the Criminal Court, and sustaining the plea of the statute of limitations. The opinion was to the effect that the people, in the absence of any statute giving the authority to the United States, cannot bring up a writ of error or appeal in a case where final judgment has been given. District-Attorney CARRINGTON proposes to have Judge WYLIE's judgment reviewed by submitting a new indictment to the next Grand Jury. Mr. CARRINGTON expressed the opinion that the judgment would have been reversed by the Court in the General Term if they had been permitted by law to entertain the appeal. The District-Attorney, it seems, takes ground that SURRATT was delivered to the Marshal of the District from the *Swatara* on the 19th of February, 1867, and, therefore, that the statute of limitations will not apply to a case if a new indictment is found by the Grand Jury on or before Feb. 19 next.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having filed with the Secretary of the Interior the required affidavit showing the completion of a section of twenty miles of their road, extending to the nine hundredth milepost, the Secretary has directed the Government Commissioners to examine and report upon the same.

MEETING OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Retrenchment has been called together by Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, to make inquiry as to the indictments against Dr. BLAISDELL and MESSMORE, and the other members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company. The Committee will also probably make inquiry as to a pretended arrest of an Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, and the payment and subsequent return of a large sum of money and securities, on condition of a suspension of proceedings. The commencement and discontinuance of several other proceedings, all under the auspices of the same persons who are acting in behalf of Dr. BLAISDELL and the members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, are also to be examined. The Committee will then proceed to Washington to complete the examinations and report immediately on the assembling of Congress.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during October, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount, in round numbers, to the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, $4,176,000; interest on the public debt, $1,381,000; War, $8,720,000; Navy, $4,625,000; Interior, Pensions, and Indians, $3,062,000. Total, $21,364,000.

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

TREATY WITH ITALY.

The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the King of Italy for the surrender to each of the contracting parties of persons who shall have been convicted of or charged with any of the following crimes:

Murder, attempt to commit murder; the crimes of rape, arson, piracy and mutiny on shipboard, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel; the crimes of burglary, forgery, fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, and embezzlement of public moneys.

The provisions of this treaty will not apply to any crime or offence of political character, and any person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked. This convention is to continue in force five years.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

General orders have been issued from the army headquarters, in pursuance of the order of the President, relieving Gen. REYNOLDS from the command of the Fifth Military District, and directing Gen. CANBY to turn over his present command to the officer next in command to himself, and proceed to Austin, Texas, to relieve Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERVISOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed HENRY J. HOYT Supervisor for the Districts of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

The following order from the War Department has been published:

"Soldiers may for certain offences, not strictly military, be sentenced by General Court-martial to confinement in a penitentiary. If any State in a Military Department has made provisions by law for confinement in a penitentiary thereof of prisoners under sentence by a Court-martial of the United States, the Department Commander may designate such penitentiary as a place for the execution of any such sentence to penitentiary confinement; but if no such provision has been made by any State in the Department, the record will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for the designation of a prison. The authority which has designated the place of confinement, or higher authority, can change the place of confinement, or mitigate or remit the sentence. The same rules apply to prisoners sentenced by military Commissions, so long as the law under which the military acted is in force, but when that law ceases to be operative the President alone can change the place of confinement, or mitigate or remit the sentence."

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day made the following appointments of Internal Revenue officers:

Storekeepers.—Robert O'Donnell, First District, New-Hampshire; Frederick Fuller, Fifth, North Carolina; Andrew M. Smith, Third, Mississippi; William R. Bear, First, Illinois; Nathan Briggs, Eighteenth, New-York; John C. Lefevre, Fourth, Wisconsin.

Gaugers.—Jerry Weakly, Sixth District, Indiana; Theophilus Pratt, Tenth, New-York; John Hilliard, Twentieth, Pennsylvania; James F. Caulk, Third, Maryland.

GRANT.

Rejoicings at the Home of our President Elect—The General Visited by his Fellow-Citizens—His Response to Their Hearty Greetings.

From the Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Wednesday, Nov. 4—12 Midnight.

This has been the proudest evening in all the history of Galena. The city, heretofore Democratic, yesterday gave a majority for her distinguished citizen, Gen. U. S. GRANT, for President of the United States. The county gives him a larger majority by 400 than it gave to Mr. LINCOLN in 1866. This magnificent result, together with the triumphant election of Gen. GRANT, was celebrated here this evening by a grand torchlight procession, bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. The Galena Tanners, with two bands of music and a procession of citizens numbering several thousand, marching to the residence of Gen. GRANT, in front of which a splendid display of fireworks was sent up, after which three rousing cheers were given for the President elect. In response to repeated calls the General stepped out upon the piazza and addressed the multitude as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GALENA: I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has now been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fallen to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years. I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as, and perhaps more, than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good-bye, as I leave here to-morrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to a place where I have enjoyed myself so much as I have here during the past few months.

At the conclusion of this first speech of the President-elect, the crowd gave nine deafening cheers for Gen. GRANT, after which they proceeded to the residence of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who has just been reëlected to Congress, for his ninth term, by an overwhelming majority. After three rousing cheers were given for Mr. WASHBURNE, he was loudly called for, and responded by tendering his heartfelt and grateful thanks to his old neighbors and friends for the magnificent demonstration before him, and for the opportunity of mingling his congratulations with theirs at the splendid victory which had yesterday been achieved by the loyal people of the country in the election of one of our own citizens to the highest office in the gift of a confiding people, and to the grandest position in the world. [Great applause.] The election of Gen. GRANT means that the country shall have peace; that the people shall have an honest and economical administration of the Government; that the flag shall be everywhere respected; the rights and liberty and property of all men, of all colors and climes, shall be protected and vindicated throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Cheers.] All good people must rejoice in a result so auspicious, and which bears peace, happiness and prosperity to a great nation, and which challenges the profoundest interest of all lovers of liberty and good government throughout the world. Mr. WASHBURNE then alluded to the returns somewhat in detail, and particularly from his own district and city. He again extended his heartfelt thanks to his constituents, neighbors and friends who had nine times supported him for Congress with a devotion, zeal and unanimity which aroused emotions of his heart which no language could express. When Mr. WASHBURNE had concluded, Hon. W. B. ALLISON, just reëlected to Congress from the Third District of Iowa, made a rousing speech, after which the crowd dispersed. The demonstration of the evening was the grandest ever witnessed in Galena. The illuminations of private residences were magnificent.

COLFAX.

Enthusiastic Reception of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Plainfield, N. J.

A telegraphic dispatch, received a short time before the arrival of the 6:30 P. M. eastward-bound train, assembled an immense number of the citizens of Plainfield at the depot to see and welcome the Vice-President elect. On the arrival of the train he was greeted by the roar of cannon and tumultuous cheers. Dr. B. H. GILBERT, in behalf of the citizens, briefly addressing him, said:

HONORED SIR: You are welcome, thrice welcome, in our midst. We believe that when you shall be placed in the high position to which you have been elected by the voice of a free people, and the honored hero and statesman, Gen. GRANT, with whom you have been associated, shall occupy the Presidential chair, that we shall commence an era of peace and prosperity which has no parallel in the history of this nation. In wishing that you may be preserved in health, and that God's blessing may rest on you both, I but express the earnest prayer of the friends of liberty throughout the civilized world.

The Vice-President elect, standing upon the rear platform, around which the eager crowd pressed to see him, in reply spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am happy to meet so large a number of your citizens as have assembled here to meet me to-night, on so short a notice as you must have received. In the brief time I have here, I wish to say in response to what has just been said, that I hope and trust we shall not only commence the era of peace and prosperity of which my friend has just spoken, but an era of equal rights and protection to all.

The train, which stopped but for a brief space, getting under way, he bid them good-night, and departed for New-York amid the roar of the salute fired and the loud and tumultuous cheers of the people.

His Arrival and Reception in New-York.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President elect, reached Jersey City, over the New-Jersey Railroad, at 7 o'clock last evening, and immediately proceeded to this City.

He was received on his arrival by some personal friends, and with them proceeded to the residence of Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, of the *Tribune*, in West Forty-fifth-street, which he will make his place of sojourn during his stay in this City. In the evening at 9 o'clock he was waited upon by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and several journalistic and other acquaintances, who warmly congratulated him on his election.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Table of Republican Majorities by Counties for President and Governor.

	Grant.	Griswold.
Alleghany	3,840	3,800
Broome	1,883	1,800
Cattaraugus	2,500	2,200
Cayuga	3,700	3,250
Chautauqua	4,900	4,700
Chemung	10	
Chenango	1,700	1,650
Clinton	500	500
Cortland	2,000	2,000
Delaware	1,250	1,200
Dutchess	672	450
Erie	1,500	800
Essex	1,200	1,100
Franklin	1,200	1,000
Fulton and Hamilton	500	645
Genesee	1,600	1,400
Herkimer	1,150	1,100
Jefferson	3,000	2,700
Lewis	800	600
Livingston	1,500	1,300
Madison	2,500	2,400
Monroe	1,588	1,256
Montgomery	300	275
Niagara	391	319
Oneida	1,344	1,240
Onondaga	3,505	3,300
Ontario	1,621	1,514
Orange	217	....
Orleans	1,600	1,400
Oswego	3,320	....
Otsego	420	356
Rensselaer	250	497
St. Lawrence	8,100	....
Saratoga	1,094	1,648
Schenectady	193	175
Schuyler	800	800
Steuben	2,220	2,200
Suffolk	300	300
Tioga	1,169	1,100
Tompkins	1,548	1,510
Warren	700	500
Washington	2,900	2,500
Wayne	1,921	1,800
Wyoming	1,640	1,600
Yates	1,380	1,365
Total	76,482	......

Table of Democratic Majorities by Counties for President and Governor.

	Seymour.	Hoffman.
New-York	60,197	69,177
Kings	12,799	15,181
Albany	1,900	1,900
Columbia	304	308
Chemung	....	88
Greene	663	
Putnam	166	
Queens	1,200	1,400
Richmond	915	938
Rockland	980	1,000
Schoharie	1,200	1,200
Seneca	500	500
Sullivan	600	600
Ulster	450	590
Westchester	1,590	1,600
Total	83,374	......

Majority for Hon. John Hill in the Fourth District.

The figures of the vote for member of Congress in the Fourth District are, for Rafferty, Democrat, 1,579; for Hill, Republican, 1,622; Hill's majority, 43.

Sixth Assembly District, Kings County.

Andrew B. Hodges, Republican, was elected in the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County, instead of John R. Wilds, Democrat, as previously reported.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote of Philadelphia—Additional County Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

The official vote of this city show a Republican majority of 5,812. The returns of the Fourth Ward were thrown out on account of frauds. The following are additional official returns: Chester County, a majority for Grant of 2,638; Schuylkill, Seymour 721; Lehigh, Seymour 1,317; Bucks, Seymour 528; Carbon, Grant 507, Berks, Seymour, 6,056; Dauphin, Grant 2,110; Lycoming, Seymour 116; Fulton, Seymour 305; Luzerne, Seymour 3,580; Wayne, Seymour 630; Huntington, Seymour 1,238.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Proposition to Hold a Constitutional Convention Carried—Large Republican Gains.

The returns thus far received indicate that the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention in New-Hampshire has been carried by a large majority. It is proposed to reduce the number of members in the House of Representatives, (now nearly 350;) to increase the number of Senators, (now only 12,) and to abolish all religious tests for office. Concord, the State capital, voted almost unanimously for a Convention. On the vote for President large Republican gains are reported throughout the State, the cities in particular rendering a good account. In Concord the Republicans gain 239 over last year. Manchester, which two years ago elected a Democratic Mayor, now gives a Republican majority of 632. Portsmouth, which last year elected a Democratic Mayor, gives 122 Republican majority. Nashua, Dover, and other large towns of the State, have done correspondingly well. It is estimated that at least 2,000 men who have acted heretofore with the Democrats, this year voted for GRANT in New-Hampshire.

MINNESOTA.

Mr. Donnelly's Defeat—Negro Suffrage Carried by 5,000 Majority.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Nov. 6.

The split in the Republican Party here resulted in the defeat of Mr. DONNELLY and the election of Mr. WILSON, (Dem.,) for Congress. The State has given 12,000 Republican majority. Negro suffrage was carried by 5,000 majority.

MISSOURI.

Defeat of the Negro Suffrage Amendment.

The impartial suffrage amendment to the State Constitution in Missouri is probably defeated. The majority against it in St. Louis County, which gave a majority for the Republican State and national tickets, is reported to be nearly 9,000. It is noticeable that many of the old and strongest pro-slavery counties have given majorities in favor of the amendment.

In the First Congressional District, WELLS, Democrat, has been unexpectedly elected by a small majority, 146, with one precinct to hear from, which will reduce it about 80 votes. Mr. PILE will contest the election. The vote in this district was several hundred below the registered strength.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Doubtless Republican by a Good Majority.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 6.

The election returns are yet very incomplete, and it is impossible to say with a certainty how the State has gone. The general opinion is that it has gone for GRANT by a majority of about 5,000. The returns indicate the election to Congress of COBB in the First District, HEATON in the Second, DEWEY in the Fourth and LASH in the Fifth—all Republicans. Also, the election of SHOBER in the Sixth District, DURHAM in the Seventh, and possibly MCKOY (Democrat) in the Third.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Returns from the Interior—Congressmen Elected.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 6.

The returns from the interior show that the Republican majority in the State will be largely reduced. REED and SIMPSON, Democrats, are certainly elected to Congress from the Third and Fourth Districts, and BROWN, Republican, from the Second. The First District is in doubt, with a probability of the reëlection of WHITTEMORE, Republican.

GEORGIA.

The Democratic Majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 6.

Seventy counties give a Democratic majority of over 30,000.

The Trouble in Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 6.

The city has been perfectly quiet to-day.

The Election of Congressmen.

Several of the papers have published a list of Congressmen elected in Georgia, showing large gains for the Democrats. This is an error. Both parties nominated candidates previous to the election, but the bill passed by the Legislature providing for the election of Congressmen at the Presidential election failed to become a law. The election will, accordingly, not take place until February next.

TENNESSEE.

The Congressional Delegation.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

LEFTWICH's majority is about 800; and if the vote of Fayette is allowed will swell it to 1,490.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 6.

R. R. BUTLER, HORACE MAYNARD, W. B. STOKES, S. R. ARNELL, W. F. PROSSER and J. R. HAWKINS, are the representatives elect to Congress from Tennessee. A dispatch from Shelbyville this evening says: SHEAFE, Democrat, is certainly elected in the Fourth District by 700 majority. The Republicans await the official returns to determine the result. Memphis District is still in doubt.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Carried by the Democrats Through Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Nov. 6.

The vote in this city foots up 25,700, the largest ever polled. The Democratic majority is 1,313. The defeated Republican municipal candidates intend to contest the election. The Central Committee profess to have proof of over 2,000 illegal votes.

SOUTHERN COMMENTS.

A Richmond View of the Future.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner.

We shall indulge no idle hopes that the conservative sentiment of the country can yet compel the revolutionists to give up their mad enterprises. Conservatism is too much of a laggard, and, we fear, will only come upon the scene when the tragedians have finished the tragedy. We shall not build any expectations upon the power of any organized opposition unless it quickly shows its cogency to restrain the intemperate spirit of the power it has not been able to vanquish. Our hopes are wholly self-reliant. This glorious old Commonwealth was never intended by God and nature to become the mean prey of unprincipled adventurers, and by the aid of her own true sons she never will. Our adversaries dare not yet discard the *forms* of republican government, and by the proper use of the means we have in our power we shall still make those forms avail us for salvation, at least until the whole country is caught up in the tide of the coming revolution. We shall soon find our metal, our determination and our endurance tested in a fiercer fire than ever, unless we do not read aright the signs of the times.

The Hero of the War Inevitably the President.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Now Gen. GRANT is elected, we very much doubt whether any kind of opposition could have defeated him. The hero of every war this country has had has been made President of the United States, and it was inevitable, we believe, that the hero of the late civil war should also be elevated to the Chief Magisterial office.

The President was urged, two years ago, to take GRANT into his counsels, and thus dictate, as it were, his successor. But the President wanted still to be President. He did not recognise the inevitable fate which would compel the hero of the war to be President. But the Radicals, whose violent usurpations could only be sustained by the sword, naturally looked to the General of the armies, and they have triumphed. Triumphed? As *Toney Lumpkin* says, "that is as thereafter may be." Their ticket has prevailed, but its chief is not pledged to Radical measures or principles. How he will act remains to be seen. If he becomes imbued with the noble ambition of restoring harmony and prosperity to his country, he may establish for himself a bright and enduring fame that will endure as long as the country itself shall live.

Anxious to Bury the Democratic Party.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

And what shall we do now? Our advice would be to disband the Democratic Party at once, for it is pretty effectually killed off; and organize a new conservative party to support GRANT, if his course shall justify it. In this way the Radical leaders may be sloughed off from the Administration, and a great conservative party built up that will control the destinies of the country. The Whig Party went under in 1852, when it was not worse beaten than the Democracy was on Tuesday, and had a better odor in the North than its successful rival has now. "History is philosophy teaching by examples." Let us profit by it, and try to make amends for the errors of the past three years. Democracy being dead, let us bury it out of sight.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of Hudson County Board of Canvassers.

A meeting of the Hudson County Board of Canvassers was held yesterday at the County Court-house, Hudson City. Messrs. S. M. CHAMBERS and LOGAN acted respectively as Chairman and Clerk. Shortly after the opening of the meeting Mr. SOULE offered the following protest, and demanded that it be entered on the minutes of the Board:

To the Board of County Canvassers of Hudson County:

The undersigned voters and residents of Jersey City, in said county, do hereby protest against the reception of all the statements and certificates thereunto annexed, purporting to be the statements of the result of an election held on the 3d day of November, 1868, in the following places, to wit.: In the First Election District in First Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District in First Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District in Second Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District of Second Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District of Third Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District of Third Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District of Fourth Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District of Fourth Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District of Fifth Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District of Sixth Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District of Sixth Ward of Jersey City; in First Election District of Seventh Ward of Jersey City; in Second Election District of Seventh Ward of Jersey City, and certificates thereto annexed, upon the following grounds, namely:

First—Because the persons by whom said statements purport to be signed to said certificates were not duly elected or appointed judges of election for the said several election districts according to law.

Second—Because the said election, held on the 3d day of November, 1868, in every one of said election districts, was conducted and held by persons claiming to be and acting as judges therein, who were not authorized by law to conduct or hold the same, except perhaps in a few of said districts, and all of whom were of the same political party.

Third—Because at the said election a very large number of votes was used fraudulently, and received in every one of the said election districts from persons who were not legally qualified to vote therein.

Fourth—Because the said statements and certificates or returns do not express the wishes or choice of the legal voters in the said several election districts. The undersigned, for the reasons aforesaid, do protest against the reception of the said statements and certificates and returns from every one of the aforesaid election districts and against the allowance or counting of same, or of the votes therein set forth.

(Signed,) J. S. FOX, L. SCHERMERHORN, C. O. POTTER, D. S. GREGORY, DAVID TAYLOR, ADOLPH KIRSTEN, JACOB WEART, H. A. GREENE, SAMUEL CLARKE.

DATED Nov. 6, 1868.

The protest was received and laid on the table. Two members, Messrs. FARRELL and [illegible], moved its non-acceptance, but their motions were not acted on.

The roll of electoral districts was then called over, and as each of the Jersey districts (excepting the Second District of the Fifth Ward) were mentioned, Mr. SOULE renewed his protest, which, however, the Chairman refused to accept, and ruled it out of order.

The Board shortly after adjourned, in consequence of the absence of returns from the electoral district of the town of Union.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Committee on Election Frauds.

The following named gentlemen compose the Special Committee ordered by the Union League Club, last evening, to take into consideration the whole subject of frauds—by the issue of counterfeit naturalization papers, the registration of aliens and non-residents as legal voters, and the polling of illegal votes by repeaters, with authority to institute and prosecute any measures connected therewith which shall be deemed proper and expedient, and with authority to solicit subscriptions for the purpose above indicated: WILLIAM E. DODGE, ISAAC SHERMAN, HORACE GREELEY, ISAAC H. BAILEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, JOHN H. WHITE.

Republican Jubilee.

The Republicans of Bergen and vicinity met on Thursday evening at Library Hall to celebrate the recent Republican victories. There was a large audience, and excellent addresses were delivered by Major PANGBORN and Hon. J. WARWICK, of California. The Union Glee Club rendered some excellent music. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Essex County Returns.

The Essex County Board of Canvassers met yesterday, at the Court-house, at Newark. The returns from several wards and townships not being prepared, the Board adjourned to meet to-day, at 10 o'clock.

Arrest of an Inspector at Yonkers.

JOHN C. DONOHUE, of Yonkers, who officiated as one of the Inspectors of Election in that town on Tuesday last, has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of having been implicated in procuring fraudulent naturalization papers. He was taken before AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Letter to Citizens of Macon, Ga.

From the Macon Telegraph, Nov. 1.

While Mr. ADAMS was in South Carolina, a number of Macon gentlemen addressed him a letter, inviting him to visit this city and address the people. Mr. ADAMS did not receive the letter while in South Carolina. It was forwarded to him in Massachusetts, and the following reply was received yesterday:

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 23, 1868.

Messrs. C. B. Cole, J. J. Gresham, George S. Obear, Thaddeus Holt, Jr., C. A. Nutting, David Wills, E. A. Nisbet, Joseph Clisby, J. B. Ross, L. N. Whittle, Washington Poe and J. W. Burke:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the kindness which dictated your letter of Oct. 14, which has but just reached me at this place. This invitation of yours, as well as very many others which were pressed upon me during my short visit in South Carolina, I was unable to accept by reason of lack of time, nor would the multitude of interesting incidents which crowded my days allow me even to fitly respond to them. I yet pray you to believe that I was none the less warmly grateful for the tidings they brought me. Nor was my gratification a mere personal satisfaction, pleasing as your approbation must be to one who values as highly as I do the great opinion of my fellow-citizens. But I hailed these warm and hearty greetings as significant of what I believe to have been their true interest—a desire on the part of a portion of the Southern people to proclaim by every means in their power their willingness to greet cordially any man representing in any degree a policy of renewed friendship and sincere reconciliation between the severed sections. My heart was full of the impulse to speak only words of conciliation and sympathy where I went among your people, yet I felt it my duty to tell them, calmly and frankly, exactly what in my judgment their permanent welfare demanded of them. Doubtless my fellow-citizens of the Southern land would have better liked a kinder and less critical address, but I could not reconcile it to my conscience to take the easy and the pleasant path, when I felt that the hard and painful way was the only way by which I could try to lead you out of your captivity.

Gentlemen, your case is not one which admits of lulling strains, or intoxicating melodies to soothe your pains or obliterate your memories; and those who seek to lure you always backward to the dread past, or cast a deceptive glamor over your stern future, are not, as I think, doing the best service possible for the South. Your position materially and politically is, to my thinking, to the last degree serious, and no holiday orations or deceptive assurances of a premature good feeling can help your hard case. You must try frankly and cheerfully to meet like men the fate you dared like men to invoke. If our people cannot suddenly renew their shattered confidence, or dare not grasp your stretched-out hand, why take it coldly as a part of your penalty, and set yourselves to extort a fresh faith, and compel us from sheer admiration of your pluck to grasp your hand unobserved.

You want but little politics, as I take it, but you do need every man of you to bend his every energy to build up your waste places, restore your languishing industry, renew your decayed trade, replenish your exhausted capital, educate and elevate the poor, ignorant and degraded within your borders, and allure all to leave no device untried to reconcile and adjust your people to the new era.

I do not mean by that the era of Reconstruction, for I do not believe that such a preposterous and topsy-turvy contrivance can stand. Yet, even for that, I would urge toleration until it peacefully topples over. What I do mean is the era which is coming, and must come, whether you like it or not, when the American people shall become homogeneous and animated by one spirit, which shall pervade South as well as North, East and West, alike, the spirit of one progressive and productive, peaceful and free, Christian nationality. All the men who feel as you do at the South should spare no effort to hasten the day when we can once more resume the old touch of the shoulder, and dress up the ranks for the great march.

Do not be troubled by the croakers; the destiny of the people will transcend their gloomy portents. Be steady; be cool; be patient; be silent; be hopeful. Watch the heavens, and work the earth, and you shall see erelong the gray dawn creeping up the eastern sky. Your faithful friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Number of Lives Lost in the Late Riots.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 2.

As there have appeared so many sensation reports of the terrible loss of life during the so-called riots last week, commencing Saturday night, the 24th, and ending Saturday night, 31st, we have taken the trouble to get the names of those buried during the week at each of the cemeteries in New-Orleans. No corpse can be buried within the corporate limits of the city without being reported, and as inquests were held by the Coroners on all those killed, or who died from wounds, the following may be relied upon as the actual number of lives lost, being six whites and ten colored:

WHITES.

EDWARD MALONE, 36 years, native of Ireland; gun-shot wounds and stabs, Oct. 27. Inquest held by Coroner ROACHE. PATRICK BRADY, Oct. 26, corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, from hatchet wounds. Inquest held by same. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, 46 years old, native of Ireland; died at No. 516 Magazine-street, from gunshot wound. Inquest held Oct. 28 by same. LIBERIO BARBA, 27 years old, No. 35 Hospital-street, native of Italy; gunshot wound, Oct. 27. Inquest by Coroner AVILLA. ED. EAGAN, 27 years, native of Ireland, accidentally killed. Inquest by Coroner ROACHE. BERNARD LAVALL, 29 years of age, native of France, No. 62 Moreau-street; from wounds, Oct. 29. Inquest by Coroner AVILLA.

COLORED.

ALFRED GARDNER, 38 years old, on Dryades-street, near Jackson—gunshot wound; Oct. 24. Inquest held by Coroner ROACHE. FRANK HOSKINS, age not stated; died corner Melpomene and Prytania streets, from gunshot wounds. Inquest held by same. JAS. WILLIAMS, 21 years old; at No. 366 Phillip-street, from gunshot wounds, Oct. 27. Inquest held by same. Unknown colored man, about 35 years old; Second District, Oct. 7; from wounds. Inquest by Coroner AVILLA. ED. JONES, 24 years old; gunshot wound; Franklin-street, Oct. 25. Inquest by same. GEORGE ALLEN, 35 years old; Second District; from wounds, Oct. 28. Inquest by same. N. DEWEY, 30 years old; from gun-shot wound, Oct. 27. Inquest by Coroner ROACHE. ANTOINE, 10 years old; killed by contused wound, (probably by being run over and trampled on by a club of colored men.) Inquest by same, Oct. 26. ALFRED ANDREWS, 25 years old; on Bertrand-street; died from gun-shot wound, Oct. 26. Inquest held by same. JOHN FOX, 28 years old; corner Florida and Sauvage streets; died of wounds, Oct. 29. Inquest held by Coroner AVILLA.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Recent Speeches of Prominent Men—America Getting Too Strong—Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Laird—The Parliamentary Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

The present mail will carry to America several speeches which will not, in my opinion, be much to the taste of the people. I do not refer to the endless series of election addresses delivered by Mr. GLADSTONE. They have amazed everyone by their tremendous length and their utter want of originality or force—mere wordiness being one of Mr. GLADSTONE's most striking characteristics in these days. In a report of some remarks which he made last night a single one of his sentences occupies twenty-one lines of the *Times*. His warmest friends, in the Press and out of it, cannot conceal their mortification at the failure of his election speeches. They have been full of gross inaccuracies, some of which, at least, he has been obliged to retract, and the art of twaddle has been exhausted in their preparation. Mr. GLADSTONE is in danger of losing no small share of his influence simply by talking too much. Moreover, all his talk is so bald and commonplace. Editors read everything, and therefore I have no doubt you will read Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches. But I defy any one to find one original thought or happy expression in them all. The smallest provincial writer would contrive to put more common sense into half a column than Mr. GLADSTONE distributes over a melancholy waste of a whole page.

It is not, however, to Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches that I referred as containing a probable cause of offence to the American people. Our old friend Mr. ROEBUCK has been at it again. The most injudicious and ill-regulated man in the world has once more given his tongue free rein. If Mr. ROEBUCK had a grain of judgment in his composition he would, when making a speech, leave off the moment the word "America" rose to his lips. On that subject he never opens his mouth without doing a vast deal of mischief. The other day a workman at Sheffield put a question to him with regard to his desire to stir up a war between England and the United States during the late rebellion. In reply to this Mr. ROEBUCK made what is called a "clean breast of it." He repeated in effect the remarks which he made some time ago, and with which American readers are familiar, relative to the United States being too strong, and to the consequent desire on the part of Englishmen to see the country split in twain. He also affirmed that Lord PALMERSTON expressed his full concurrence in this view, while admitting that he "dare not officially say so."

With regard to this anecdote, we have only Mr. ROEBUCK's word that it is true—that his memory has not in any way failed him with regard to a chance observation made some years ago. But, supposing that Lord PALMERSTON really said what is attributed to him, it is important to remember that his official acts were at direct issue with his private judgment. We have not much to do with the private opinions of our rulers. If they recognize above all things the duty which they owe to their countrymen at large, and carry on a policy dictated by the interests of the whole community, we have no right to go into a man's drawing-room and put him under cross-examination as to his secret convictions. Lord PALMERSTON really did at one time believe that the Southern States would win the day. If I remember my *Tribune* aright, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, although a staunch patriot, believed the same thing at one period of the war. It turned out that both Mr. HORACE GREELEY and Lord PALMERSTON were entirely wrong. So much for mere opinions on a question which is now entirely removed from the region of speculation.

When Mr. ROEBUCK further intimates that this country wished to see America divided under two Governments, I am convinced he is wrong. Many Englishmen may have wished to see that—notably the Englishmen who are almost hysterical in their professions of love and friendship toward you now. But the great majority of the English people had no such wish or thought, and in proof of it I cite the conduct of the Lancashire operatives, who, when suffering the direst privations, would on no account listen to the advocates of intervention in American affairs. Their work was all stopped through the failure of the supply of cotton. The Roebucks of the time went among them saying, "There is plenty of cotton out there in the Southern States of America, and the people are willing to send it to you. But the blockade must be broken, and if you give your Government encouragement it will recognize the independence of the South, and cause the blockade to be raised. You and your children will then have plenty once more." No one can deny that this was a temptation to starving men. But the Lancashire people understood the principles which were at stake in the war, and they said, "We prefer hunger to England's interference in such a quarrel." The American people at that time were not unappreciative of this proof of friendship, for they sent over substantial relief to the distressed classes. I say that these men give the contradiction to Mr. ROEBUCK's assertions.

MINISTER JOHNSON AND MR. LAIRD.

But there is another speech which will, I fear, be received with displeasure in America, and it is that of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON at Liverpool—long ago transmitted to you by means of the cable. I shall not presume to offer comment on a subject which has doubtless received treatment in the editorial columns, but I would just observe that all the Americans with whom I am familiar are puzzled to account for Mr. JOHNSON's course. There is a medium to be observed even in the closest friendships, and however well disposed Mr. JOHNSON may be toward this country, no one could have expected him to sit down to dinner with Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*. I, as an Englishman, feel that Mr. LAIRD has done more mischief than any other man of his time, and that if he could in any just way be made to suffer severely for his acts, all right-minded men ought to rejoice. He deceived his own Government, brought upon his countrymen a great reproach, and did infinite harm to the American people. Personally, I should be very unwilling to meet Mr. LAIRD on civil terms. What interest, then, can he have in the eyes of the accredited Minister of the United States? Why should Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON be willing to sit at the same board with him, and to talk of forgetting and forgiving all round? It is all very well to talk about forgetting and forgiving. But there are some offences which no one ought to forget, and which it is culpable weakness to forgive. Mr. LAIRD managed to send the *Alabama* to sea by practicing treachery in various forms. He thus brought his country into a difficulty which has ere now seemed to make war probable, and the consequences of which no man can foretell. Tens of thousands of lives might have expiated the selfish folly of which Mr. LAIRD was guilty. Why should Englishmen forgive it? Above all, why should Americans? And who, after all, ever thanked Mr. LAIRD for fitting out the *Alabama*? The people of the Southern States did not, and to this day they bear a deeper grudge against England than the people of the North. Once, in North Carolina, a gentleman holding a leading position in the Confederate armies said to me: "The North we may forgive, but England never! She led us to believe that she would help us through the war, and she deceived us down to the last moment. She never stretched forth a finger to help us." "And the *Alabama*?" I suggested. "That was never of any use to us. She may have burnt some Northern ships, for aught we know, but what good did she ever do for the South?" Mr. LAIRD has, in fact, done harm in the estimation of every one. I have a great respect for Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, but I wish very much that he had not gone to that Liverpool dinner.

With regard to the tone of his remarks, I confess I cannot understand it. He is reported to have said that he was glad of the opportunity of meeting Mr. LAIRD and others like him, because it "would afford an assurance to the people of my country, and to my Government as well as myself, that former differences are forgotten." Are they, then, forgotten? There must have been a great change in public sentiment in America since I quitted the country if they are. Individual Englishmen may like individual Americans, and value them above all other friends in the world, but Americans as a nation do not love the English as a nation. Why should they? I never could answer that question. As for common blood, common language, common kindred—common stuff and nonsense, you and I, Sir, know all that to be. Americans say they do not talk the same language as the English, for we drop our h's, yes, and put them in where they are not wanted. I certainly never heard of an American speak of his 'and or his 'eart, or order *heggs* for breakfast *height*. But even if we do speak the same language, what of it? Do people who speak the same tongue never go to war with each other?

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON further said, at the Liverpool dinner, "Now, your flag, protected by the power of England—which, thank God, never has failed us—passes, unchallenged on every sea." I have read this sentence several times without being able to make out what it means. Was Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON thanking God that the power of England has never failed us—the English? Or did he mean that it had never failed the Americans? If the former, we can only admire and wonder at his friendship; if the latter, it might be said that the power of England never failed America because it never tried to help her. It failed *against* her on one occasion, as GEORGE III. could tell us, if he were alive. Mr. JOHNSON seems to me scarcely less happy when he declared that so long as he represented America, and Lord STANLEY England, "the preservation of peace between the two (countries) is placed beyond the possibility of doubt." Can any two men guarantee that? Have the *people* of the two countries nothing to say on the question? "In conclusion," said the *Times*, yesterday morning, "we congratulate Mr. JOHNSON's hosts on the cordiality of expression they have elicited." So far one side. It remains to be seen whether the Americans will join in these congratulations.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

As I think it probable that some of your readers may take an interest in watching the progress of an election in England, I shall venture to lay before them an account of the course of proceedings in the borough in which I live—the borough of Chelsea.

I will presume that even the reader who possesses the least familiarity with English affairs is aware that the only elections which take place in this country are for municipal officers and members of Parliament. As we have nothing corresponding to the State Governments of America, there are no officers in any respect resembling Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or other State functionaries to elect. Municipal elections are conducted here on much the same principle as in America, with some additional restrictions as regards qualifications. Parliamentary elections take place whenever Parliament is dissolved. Seven years is the natural duration of a Parliament, but the vicissitudes of public affairs usually bring it to an end long before that. The average life of the Parliaments since the year 1832 has been only three and a half years. When the Ministry of the day are defeated by a vote of the House of Commons on any question of policy to which they attach great importance, they need not resign and give place to another set of Ministers. They may advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament, and so make their appeal to the country. The Conservative Ministry would very likely have done this on the present occasion if the new Reform bill had not made a new election necessary at the beginning of 1869. The "expiring Parliament" was elected in 1865, and did not meet till Feb. 1, 1866. It therefore dies young, and almost the only measure with which its name is hereafter likely to be associated is that of the Reform bill, which has given the suffrage to every householder in boroughs who pay their rates. In order to enable this mass of new voters to take a part in public affairs, it was arranged that the Parliament of 1865 should come to an end in January, 1869. But Mr. GLADSTONE did not like the thought of waiting all that time out of office. He therefore introduced his Irish Church policy, and sorely pressed by that, Mr. DISRAELI staved off a resignation of his post by promising to make an appeal to the people in November of this year. Thus has arisen the "general election" shortly to be held.

The "Nominating Convention" is not yet known here, but I have not the slightest doubt that it will be in full operation before we are much older. In theory, any man may offer himself to any constituency he may please to fix upon. But, practically, an intending candidate puts himself into communication with the "whips" of the party, and ascertains where the most promising opening for him is to be found. But there is no control over the candidates, and hence we find that in numerous boroughs at this moment there are four or five men struggling for one or two seats. The result often is that, the Liberal vote being much divided, a Conservative manages to slip in.

Chelsea is a constituency brought into existence by the new Reform bill. It includes a very large *poor* population, but also a considerable number of well-to-do tradesmen, as well as the fashionable districts of South Kensington. There are five candidates contending for two seats in Parliament, three of these being Liberal, and two Conservatives. Two out of the three Liberals are violently radical—Mr. ODGER, one of the leaders in the Hyde Park riots—by-the-by, he would have stood a fair chance of being *clubbed* in New-York, if he had tried the same game at the Central Park—and Mr. C. W. DILKE. Mr. DILKE is an echo of Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, and the son of the proprietor of the *Athenæum*. He is a young man of boundless conceit and a wonderful gift for misrepresenting public events. For example, Mr. GLADSTONE accuses the Conservatives of having spent three millions more than he did. To this three millions Mr. DILKE clapped on four other millions, making seven in all, and thus showing that he was not to be outdone by his leader. A new book of travels in America and other places by this rising statesman is shortly to be published, and you may look forward to receiving a good deal of information about your country from the work. The third Liberal candidate for Chelsea is Sir HENRY A. HOARE, who may be a distinguished man for aught I know; but I am not familiar with his history.

The two Conservatives are a Mr. FREAKE, whose recommendation to public life appears to be that he is "the largest employer of labor in the borough," and Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, better known in America, I believe, as "Bull Run RUSSELL." The other day a large house in the Cromwell road was pointed out to me. "In that," said my informant, "lives a man who used to carry a hod of mortar to help in building other people's houses. He is now one of the richest men about here, and his name is FREAKE." That is one of the Conservative candidates. [illegible] RUSSELL, [illegible] shall not attempt to describe his qualifications.

These gentlemen cannot all have the "honor," as they are pleased to call it, of representing me and my fellow rate-payers in Parliament. But I believe they all hope to do so. If the three Liberals go to the poll, one of the Conservatives may get in. Which one will it be? I should say the richest. There can be no secret about the fact that Mr. FREAKE is finding the greater part of the money for the contest on his side. And no small sum of money is necessary to carry on the battle in so large a constituency. In the first place nearly all the gin palaces and beer shops are taken up as "committee rooms" by one side or the other. There are some electors in whom a consideration of public questions breeds an incessant and unquenchable thirst. The more they puzzle themselves about who is right and who is wrong, and whether they ought to vote for Mr. GLADSTONE or for Mr. DISRAELI, the more thirsty they become. What place so handy as the public house to slake this perpetual drought? Now if the candidates on one side took all the public houses the votes might be largely influenced by that accident. They try to divide this interest between them, and in Chelsea they seem to have succeeded. In one gin shop you read as you pass the window an exhortation in black to vote for "DILKE and HOARE." In the next you are informed by a blue placard that "FREAKE and RUSSELL" are the proper men to vote for. How is a thirsty soul to make up his mind which of the charmers to select? The other day, while reading column 24th of Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches, a gentleman was shown into my room who proceeded to prove to me that unless I voted for Mr. ODGER I should be a man without the smallest principle or character. Much disturbed by this, for I had entertained no thought of voting for Mr. ODGER, I consented to see the canvasser of Mr. DILKE—so, at least, a wild sort of man represented himself to be. He demonstrated in a few rapid sentences that I could not in common honesty vote for any one but DILKE. A few days after the Conservatives came, and sought to convince me that if I wished to save my country, and hand down to the future the glories which the past had, &c., &c., then I ought to vote for "Bull Run" RUSSELL. It is very hard for a simple man to decide between the merits of these spotless patriots, or to please one at the risk of offending another. ODGER I know not, and DILKE's speeches are like stale numbers of the *Athenæum*—mere outpourings of insolence and egotism. As for the Conservative candidates, I cannot find that anybody is able to give them satisfactory vouchers.

Besides private canvassing, the candidates hold meetings almost every night, and address the constituents. Sometimes the Liberals send a crowd to make a noise at the Conservative meeting—sometimes it is the other way. The people who attend these meetings are as often non-electors as electors, but they can cheer or hoot just as loudly as if they were entitled to vote. All this will go on for a few weeks more, and then the real fun commences. I shall describe that to your readers as it takes place.

MONTE CHRISTO AT THE ADELPHI.

An incident which is rare now took place this night week at the Adelphi Theatre. A version of "Monte Cristo" was produced, with Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER and Mr. FECHTER in the principal characters. How in the world so old and experienced a manager as Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER could have been deceived in the time a play would take in acting, and in the character of the play altogether, I am at a loss to understand. Certain it is, that the piece was put upon the stage in a manner which rendered failure inevitable. The play was adapted, I am told, by BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Jr. It began at a quarter to eight, and was not concluded until past one the following morning. The scenes were of vast length, and prosy and uninteresting to an incredible degree. The whole thing seemed one great jumble; there was neither beginning, middle nor end to it. About 11 o'clock the audience in the pit and gallery began to take an active part in the proceedings. As the actors came on they were received with all sorts of ironical remarks. "Good evening, Sir; what are you sent on to do?" "Shall you stay long, Sir?" "Take your time—there is no hurry," was said to one actor who had a very long speech to deliver. These exclamations were varied with storms of hissing and shouting. It must have been a relief to every one when the curtain finally fell, at 1:15 on Sunday morning.

I am not a theatrical manager—I wish I were—and therefore I cannot explain why Mr. WEBSTER could not tell beforehand that the five acts would take six hours and a half to play. Since Saturday he has had the piece cut down, and as he has spent a good deal of money in its production, it is very likely that he will make a determined attempt to keep it on the stage until Christmas. Very often a piece is condemned the first night, but the manager goes on playing it until the people are attracted by the announcement "fifty-first night," &c., to go and see it. Thus it was with the "Lancashire Lass" at the Queen's. It seems very doubtful, however, whether this experiment will succeed at the Adelphi Theatre.

A set of "Christy's Minstrels" performed before the Queen at Balmoral Castle one night this week. This is the first exhibition of public performers the Queen has seen since her bereavement. The Christy Minstrels are making a tremendous "splurge" about the "honor" paid to them. But there is another set of Christy's, calling themselves the original ones, and won't there be a pretty row henceforth between the two melodious bands!

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COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Introduction and Early Cultivation of Cotton—The First Shipments of the Staple—Progress of Cotton Manufacture in the United States—National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters.

With the election of GRANT and COLFAX comes promised peace and prosperity. Every patriot and business man in the country must now become peculiarly interested in those great interests which go to make up the trade of the nation, and which give honest industry to toiling millions. Prominent among the products of our country is cotton and its manufacture. This article is not only a convenience and a luxury, but it exerts a powerful influence upon the world. In these days of reckoning values it will be worth our while to look particularly into the matter of cotton in detail, and consider for a moment the importance of organizing and regulating this trade, as having a bearing, to some extent, of relieving the nation from the pecuniary burdens which now press upon it. By way of preface, and for the purpose of illustrating by facts and figures how important has become the cotton trade in this country, and before examining the official figures of an association which has recently had printed for the use of its members, statistical information of great value for the year ending Oct. 1, the following may not be without interest:

EARLY CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The first record we have of the cultivation of cotton in this country dates back to 1731, when PETER PURRY, in his description of Carolina, speaks of "cotton thriving admirably, but as few people know how to order it, there is very little cultivated." The cultivation of the plant in gardens was frequently to be met with as early as 1736. An exportation of seven bags was made from Charleston in 1747 and 1748. Among the exports of Carolina in 1753, and of Charleston in 1757 a quantity of cotton is mentioned. We are informed, in an old London publication of 1762, that "what cotton (and silk) both the Carolinas send us is excellent, and calls aloud for the encouragement of its cultivation in a place well adapted to raise both." In 1734 a paper of the seed was sent from Chelsea, England, to the founders of Georgia, and in 1742 a French planter erected on his plantation, in Louisiana, a gin for separating the fibre from the seed. Among the documents in the archives of the Colonial Department of Paris there is said to be "a most curious report on cotton, in 1760;" of the great advantages Louisiana might derive from its culture. We are also further told that early in the Revolution KEMARY BENNETT, to whom Carolina is indebted for the early edition of her sea islands, constructed a "roller-gin" which enabled him "to clothe his negroes in garments of domestic fabric." Not until 1770 were the

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF COTTON

made. In that year there were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New-York, four from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels full from North Carolina. In 1784 an American ship which imported eight bags of cotton into Liverpool was seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be the produce of the United States; and when an old planter obtained fifteen small bales from five acres, he exclaimed, "Well, well, I have done with cotton; here is enough to make stockings for all the people of America." The first regular exportation of cotton from Charleston commenced in 1785, when one bag arrived in Liverpool by the Juno, "per *Diana*," to JOHN and ISAAC T[illegible] & Co. In the same year twelve additional bags from Philadelphia and one from New-York were received at this port. During the next five years the receipts of American cotton were respectively 6, [illegible] and [illegible] bags, estimated at 1[illegible] pounds, or [illegible] bags weighing 116,1[illegible] pounds in six years, from 1785 to 1790 inclusive. In 1791 the export was 18[illegible] pounds; in 1800 it had reached 17,7[illegible],803 pounds. The first successful crop of Sea Island cotton is said to have been grown by WILLIAM E[illegible], near Beaufort, in 1790. The culture of cotton was so far successful in 1788 that in that year, at the Annapolis Convention, Mr. MADISON ventured to remark that "there was no reason to doubt that the United States would one day become a great cotton producing country."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ITS CULTURE.

To encourage an article which promised soon to become a revenue, Congress was induced, in 1789, to impose a duty on foreign cotton. The invention of devices for cleaning cotton gave an immense impulse to its cultivation, and in about the year 1800 the culture became general, and some very large estates were accumulated in South Carolina. That State exported, in 1795, cotton to the value of $1,109,653, and in 1801 about eight millions of pounds weight.

GROWING AND MANUFACTURING.

In the Patent Office report for 1863 it is stated that in 1860 the export of cotton had reached 1,767,686,338 pounds, or 3,812,345 bales. In 1850 the supply of the principal manufacturers was estimated at 2,895,680 bales, of which Great Britain consumed 1,613,000 bales, and the United States 497,800 bales. The production of the world, in 1856, was estimated at 4,422,252 bales, of which the United States is credited with 3,880,880 bales. In 1860 the product of the United States was 5,198,077 bales, 4,419,215 of which were exported at an average price of 10.80 cents per pound. In the same year the United States consumed 910,090 bales; during the same time Great Britain consumed three and a half millions. For twenty years past Great Britain has absorbed from fifty to sixty per cent. of our crop, which has been equivalent to seven-eights of the production of the world. Our manufactures of cotton goods were valued at $115,137,926. The fact is shown by statistics that only about 1⅜ per cent. of the area of the Southern States is devoted to cotton-growing. The entire producing region of America is not larger than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Without stopping to discuss the causes which have prevented more land from being profitably employed in cotton culture, it is sufficient to say that there are still vast tracts of land in the South and Southwest peculiarly favorable to cotton culture. What is now wanted is to get the labor system of the Cotton States organized and regulated.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS—ITS OBJECTS.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters is of recent origin, the first meeting of its government having been held during the past Summer. This association came into existence perforce of the incidents of the late rebellion, and among its objects is one for the purpose of harmonizing the views of the cotton planter with those of the cotton manufacturer, or in other words to show by facts and figures and the force of circumstances, that the interests of the American producer and consumer are identical. Before the war, the planter had a good market abroad for his cotton, but in the midst of the struggle between the North and the South, England especially, looked to other sources for its raw material; and in the course of time the cotton manufactures of the realm found they were independent of the Southern planter, and they now are supplied with all the cotton they need from other countries. With peace declared, the cotton planter of the South found his occupation almost gone, so far as foreign market is concerned. The National Association recently formed seeks to show that the cotton manufacturers are now and must always be their best customers. The new era opened up in our country is rapidly bringing the producer and the consumer together; they are understanding each other better and learning that their interests are identical and must always be in the new economy of things. The new impetus given to the culture of cotton also calls for an organization like the National Association of Cotton Manufactures and Planters. The second meeting of this Association was held a few weeks since, at which the report of the Statistical Committee was presented and ordered to be printed for the use of the members. I am permitted to make use of the material portions of it, which cannot fail to be of interest to the trade. The facts and figures herewith printed have been obtained at an expense of much time and labor, and they furnish the only intelligent statement yet put forth on the subject.

The figures giving the consumption of cotton in American mills show that the mills here use from thirty to forty per cent. more of the raw material than was supposed before these figures were gathered. Hence their importance.

AGGREGATES AND AVERAGES.

From the report the fact is learned that the United States census of 1850 embraced returns from 1,091 cotton-mills, 5,235,727 spindles, and using 422,704,975 pounds of cotton—equal to about 920,000 bales per annum. So far the Association has received the received the reports of 556 mills of corporations. They have 6,048,249 spindles, produce yarn of sizes that average No. 27⅜, and use annually 376,003,390 pounds of cotton—equal to 817,379 bales of 460 pounds each, or a consumption per spindle of 62.17 pounds. The following is the

SUMMARY OF RETURNS FROM COTTON MILLS,

received to Oct. 1, 1868. The great body of manufacturers have coöperated with the Secretary of the Association in supplying the necessary statistics, which may be regarded as an indication of the value of trade statistics:

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	No. Yarn.	Consumption.	Consumption per Spindle.
Maine	20	443,692	22⅜	28,874,678	64.96
N. Hampshire	33	718,604	27⅜	47,251,439	65.75
Vermont	8	21,146	28⅜	1,097,125	51.88
Massachusetts	132	2,2[illegible]5,007	28⅜	128,782,575	58.40
Rhode Island	95	935,402	34⅜	41,246,628	44.10
Connecticut	67	504,639	30⅜	26,555,120	52.62
New-York	38	410,930	32⅜	20,403,044	49.65
New-Jersey	13	131,794	40⅜	6,790,000	51.49
Pennsylvania	46	264,644	18⅜	25,169,069	95.07
Delaware	8	46,052	16⅜	3,478,280	75.53
Maryland	10	39,386	12⅜	6,999,960	183.62
Ohio	4	22,834	12⅜	3,170,900	128.32
Indiana	1	10,808	14	1,493,061	138.26
Missouri	4	13,436	10⅜	2,475,000	184.28
Virginia	10	36,080	15⅜	4,010,000	111.18
North Carolina	10	16,234	10⅜	2,464,000	151.16
South Carolina	6	31,588	13⅜	4,174,180	132.14
Georgia	19	65,314	12⅜	10,226,260	156.57
Alabama	7	22,196	14⅜	2,628,916	118.49
Mississippi	5	6,524	8⅜	1,180,000	170.42
Texas	3	6,800	10⅜	1,128,930	173.53
Arkansas	1	528	8	158,400	300.
Tennessee	6	8,864	9⅜	1,150,000	129.74
Kentucky	2	5,264	10	925,000	176.72

A recapitulation of the above summary gives the number of mills in the Northern States at 479; number of spindles, 5,768,229; number of yarn, 27⅜; consumption, 343,645,950 pounds; consumption per spindle, 59.57 pounds.

In the Southern States, number of mills, 69; spindles, 199,772; number of yarn, 12⅜; consumption, 28,042,766 pounds; consumption per spindle, 140 37 pounds.

COTTON MILLS IN THE COUNTRY.

According to the census of 1860 there are yet 543 mills to be reported to the Association. It will be seen that the 556 mills reported use almost as many bales of cotton per annum as the 1,091 mills did in the years just preceding the war. The mills already reported have an average of nearly 11,000 spindles to each mill. The mills not reported must necessarily be of much smaller average. It will also be noticed that the consumption per spindle is nearly two and one-half times larger in the Southern States than in the Northern States, which have nearly thirty times more spindles, or 5,768,229. It is very probable that this ratio would be somewhat lessened had we full returns from all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. However, these aggregates and averages, it is believed, bear intrinsic evidence of accuracy in their consistent relations and proportions; also the wide difference in the size or weight of the yarn produced in the two sections. By the size or weight of yarn, the idea indicates the number of skeins or hanks of 840 yards each required to weigh one pound avoirdupois.

NOTEWORTHY FACTS.

It is said that comparisons are sometimes insidious, but they certainly cannot be in this case. It is shown that the production of cotton goods in the United States during the last eight years, as compared with the production of the eight years just preceding, was only 67⅜ per cent., while the population of the country increased more than 30 per cent. during the same period, requiring a corresponding increase of supply. The sum of these represents the deficiency now, compared with 1860. True, the foreign export of cotton goods ceased, and the Southern markets were cut off, but the aggregate of both would not make good a moiety of the deficiency. That has been in part supplied from the old reserves in families and with traders, eked out by the economy enforced at first by war prices, and since continued under an expectation of a return to ante-war prices. The conclusion seems that the old stores of cotton cloth and other fabrics throughout the country are now exhausted, and this explains the fact that a demand from consumers, imperative and sustained by necessity, has already begun. A strong confirmation of the conclusion arrived at by report may also be traced to the fact that at the beginning of 1868 there was an accumulation of cotton goods held over unsold by the mills and their selling agents, equal in quantity to the full production of the mills for four or five months. Early in January last, it will be remembered, that cotton was low and cotton goods still lower, and the sales of goods were not practicable to the manufacturer. Considerable quantities of goods were also held by jobbing merchants and others. In the latter part of January cotton advanced from fifteen and a half to thirty-one cents per pound, and the result was that an impetus was given to the trade, and prices accordingly advanced. I am told that at the present time some mills are closely sold, and that the average stocks of goods do not equal a month's production. If all these deductions and conclusions are correct, it would appear that in ten months the country has absorbed the entire production of a year, and that the trade do not hold such stocks of goods as were held by many of them a year ago. It must also be remembered that during the year the population to be clothed has increased to some extent, and that there is no surplus as last year.

INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES.

For the few data accessible to the Association of cotton statistics during the war, the Committee are indebted to some careful and practical manufacturers who kept private memoranda, and two of whom, in 1862 and 1863, prepared careful reports upon the cotton manufacture. At certain points between the Spring of 1861 and the close of the year 1865, the number of spindles at work was approximately ascertained. Starting with these points fixed, the Committee have obtained also estimates by several manufacturers [illegible] running mills during the war, of the [illegible] each year, from 1861 to 1868, bears to the average of the eight years preceding, the [illegible] of cotton goods produced. [illegible] one hundred. [illegible] stand thus:

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Sum of Them.	Av.
1861..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867..per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868..per cent.	115	115	110	100	120	580	112
Per Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The resulting average for these eight years, as compared with 800 for the eight years from 1853 to 1860, is 532. The consumption of those years was stated at 800,000 per annum. Allowing five per cent. for the extra waste, occasioned by the poor quality of cotton obtained during the war, more pounds being required to obtain an equal production, the proportion above found would require an average consumption of 565,750 bales from 1861 to 1868, or stated year by year, in due proportion, as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1861	558,600	1865	554,400
1862	303,800	1866	655,200
1863	312,200	1867	865,200
1864	337,400	1868	949,800

BRITISH COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

In this connection, a glance at the complete and accurate statistics of British cotton trade and manufacture is suggestive. These statistics are annually compiled in that country. They will be found interesting as throwing a good deal of light upon the supply of cotton goods and yarns during the last nine years, compared with the supply during the ten years preceding; also upon the extension of markets for those products, and the comparative stocks or surplus existing in 1860 and at the present time. These statistics, it is stated, afford information of about one-half the entire business of the commercial world. They exhibit the following aggregates for the periods named:

	Pounds Cotton Consumed.	Waste, lbs.
Ten years, 1850-59	[illegible]	888,394,000
Nine years, 1860-68	[illegible]	901,342,000
Totals	[illegible]	1,787,236,000
Average per year, first ten.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average last nine	804,016,555	100,149,111

	Pounds of Goods and Yarns prod'd.	Lbs. of Goods and yarns exported and cons'd in Great Britain.
Ten years, 1850-59	7,370,000,040	7,064,753,620
Showing an accumulation of [illegible] pounds in the ten years.		
Nine years, 1860-68	6,334,897,000	6,420,389,000
Showing a deficit in production of 85,582,000 pounds in the nine years.		
Totals	13,704,897,000	13,485,151,620
Average per year, first ten.	737,0[illegible]	706,475,362
Average last nine	703,867,444	713,376,558

The remarkable feature here developed, say the Committee, is that the consumption in Great Britain, and the export of cotton goods and yarns, have exceeded their production in the aggregate of the last nine years to the extent of $85,581,000; and it does not appear that all the surplus productions which had piled up before 1861, and which threatened great disaster to the manufacturing interests at that time, have yet been distributed to consumers. In this country, as in England, attention has been called frequently during the last two years to the extraordinary shipments of British cloths and yarns to India—each half year increasing upon the preceding. Explanation is given by the statement that the raw cotton formerly used in India has been attracted to Europe by the high prices; that the home manufacture formerly supplying that people with good and durable cotton cloth has been materially diminished, thus opening a demand for the British fabric; and that the enhanced prices for cotton, and other Indian products, have more than doubled the wages of laborers and greatly enlarged the ability of the poorer consumers to buy the British goods. It is also observed that during the last nine years the population of the world known to British commerce has increased; new markets have been opened or extended, and if the enormous trade with India is to be considered permanent, on the scale of the last twelve months, it is not easy to see anything but excessive prices that can check the expansion of British cotton trade while peace continues.

RAW MATERIAL.

The report of the committee on raw material will show an apparent loss in the stocks of cotton in the world during the year ending October, 1868, to the extent of more than 300,000 bales, the consumption of raw cotton having so far exceeded its supply, yet apparently failing to fill up the gap in the supply of cotton fabrics, caused by the short production in the years during the war. The stocks of cotton in Europe Oct. 1, 1867, amounted to 1,092,000 bales. On the 1st of October, 1868, there were only about 600,000 bales. There were at sea, for England, 282,000 bales more than last year, and the import since Jan. 1 is 220,000 bales less. On the other hand, an increased import direct to the Continent compensates in part, and then the fact remains that a loss of 300,000 bales, compared with the position a year ago, has been incurred, showing that the consumption has to that extent exceeded the supply.

In regard to the incoming crops, it would be more premature than useful to attempt to give any estimate. That the cotton crop of the United States will fall below the estimate made two months ago, by reason of the worm and local causes, there is now no doubt. Of the American crop the Committee say that our factories, if at full work, will want at least 1,000,000 bales for the year's consumption; and as the experience of this season has shown, the inconvenience and hazard of allowing the stocks in mills and markets to run nearly out, it is thought that the position for the close of the cotton year will be strengthened by the addition out of this crop of 100,000 bales or more to the surplus in mill and market. This appropriates 1,000,000 bales of the crop to be retained for home use, and probably to be retained whatever the price may be. Speaking of Great Britain, the Committee print the following as giving the supply for the year ending Dec. 31, approximately:

Stock, Dec. 31, 1867, bales		447,460
Import to Sept. 17, Liverpool and London, bales		2,534,495
Import after Sept. 17, 1867, was, bales	600,000	
Add this year—from India, delayed, bales	200,000	
From the United States, (new,) bales	50,000	850,000
Total supply, bales		3,831,955
Deliveries to Sept. 17, Liverpool and London, to the trade, bales	2,025,082	
For export, bales	443,741	
		2,468,823
Estimate for 14 weeks, (to Dec. 31,) trade and export, at 70,000 per week, bales	980,000	3,448,823
Leaving stock Dec. 31, 1868, about, bales		383,132

The facts thus afforded by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters are of great interest and importance, not only to those for whom they have been specially prepared, but to every one who is interested in our trade or in the material prosperity of the country.

VALUE OF COTTON MACHINERY.

A careful estimate places the number of spindles in this country at 7,000,000. Twenty-five dollars will cover the expense of each spindle. Here, then, we have the enormous sum of $175,000,000 invested in cotton machinery. The first cotton-mill in the United States was erected at Beverly, Mass., in 1787. The corporation invoked the Legislature for assistance, finding "the construction of the machinery very expensive and difficult." Aid was granted, and it consisted of "the value of five hundred pounds, lawful money in specie, to be paid in the Eastern lands, the property of this Commonwealth," provided the corporators within seven years from the date of the grant manufactured not less than 50,000 yards of piece goods. The corporation was authorized to hold personal property to the amount of $400,000, and real estate to the amount of $50,000. The raw material procured for manufacture was obtained from the West Indies in exchange for fish. It will be remembered by the reader of American history that the factory at Beverly was in operation at the time of Gen. WASHINGTON's visit to the North in 1789, and that he paid it a visit. In 1790 it was discovered that the grant of land for the benefit of the factory was not available, but the difficulty was obviated by the Legislature giving the corporation a "grant of £1,000, to be raised in a lottery." This brief history of the first cotton factory in America is interesting, because it shows how great and rapid have been the improvements in cotton machinery, and how wonderful has been the change that has taken place in "the habits, occupation and condition of a great proportion of the population" of our country by an "extension of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton."

INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES.

The figures given by the Statistical Committee have also an important bearing upon the future of the trade when judged by the past. TENCH COXE, in his report of the census of 1810, gives the number of cotton factories in the United States at 268—Pennsylvania having the largest number, which was 64. The capital employed in the business in 1815 was $40,000,000; and 90,000 bales of cotton were manufactured into 81,000,000 yards, costing about 30 cents per yard, or $24,300,000. Our manufactures of cotton goods in 1860 were valued at over $115,000,000. In the report of the census of 1840, the total number of spindles is stated at 2,285,337, of which 1,598,198 were in New-England. The number of spindles in New-England in 1850 averaged 1,008 to 1,000 inhabitants. In 1860 the number of spindles was placed at 1,265 to 1,000 inhabitants, or 3,959,297 spindles. The number of spindles in Massachusetts in 1860 was 1,688,471.

DEPENDENCE OF THE PLANTER ON THE NORTHERN MANUFACTURE.

One of the most striking illustrations of the dependence of the planter of the South upon the manufacture is shown in the fact that according to the latest figures given on the subject from official sources, that of the 300,000 bales of cotton in store at Liverpool only 30,000 of them were American, and that of the 400,000 bales afloat only one-ninth is the American staple. When the producer and the consumer in the United States understand each other thoroughly, and when the South shall have its full share of cotton factories the trade will witness a prosperity never before equaled, and the people of both sections, especially the South, will feel its beneficent effects.

VIGIL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868.

One More Fatal Mistake by a Druggist's Clerk.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 6.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. SOPHIA HECHT, wife of Mr. L. HECHT, a merchant of this city, residing at No. 459 North Sixth-street, came to her death in a most distressing manner. It appears that Mrs. HECHT had been suffering from a nervous disorder, and under the advice of a physician had been for some time taking assafœtida pills, made according to a prescription given her by the doctor, and compounded at the drug-store of Mr. H. A. BOWER, at Sixth and Green streets. On Wednesday, Mrs. HECHT sent to have the prescription renewed, and Mr. [illegible] being absent from the city, the pills were put up by his son, Mr. JOSEPH A. BOWER. The young man made the fatal mistake of reading the abbreviation of assafœtida for atropia, a narcotic poison, and [illegible] he put in the pills in the quantity prescribed for assafœtida. The poisonous effects of this were soon shown in the alarming symptoms seen in Mrs. HECHT. The doctor was sent for, and after he examined the pills and made inquiry at the drug-store, the dreadful truth came out. All the counteracting remedies and appliances provided by medical skill were used by Drs. GROSS, CARTER, and LEWIS, who had been called in, but the poison had done its work and she could not be restored. She died after severe suffering. An examination of all the circumstances is to be made by the Coroner.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, Long Island—Carroll the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:33, 2:35, 2:33¾.

Yesterday a very interesting trot for a purse of $500, given by the proprietor of the Union Course, Long Island, for a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off on that track, in the presence of a good assemblage of the lovers of fast trotting. During the preceding week a purse had been trotted for on the Fashion Course by seven horses, under similar conditions of distance and way of going, for which seven horses had started, and which W. BORST's well-known fast bay gelding *John J. Bradley* had won. The remaining six horses had shown such an equality of speed in that race that Mr. SHAW, the proprietor of the Union Course, at once offered a purse of $500 for the beaten horses to trot over his track, and the race yesterday was the consequence. The six horses were as follows: DAN MACE's br. g. *Richard Neavles*, (formerly known as *Old Put*;) D. PFIFER's bl. m. *Cora*; J. MURPHY's b. m. *Fanny Sprague*; B. MACE's g. g. *Carroll*; A. PATTERSON's ch. g. *No Name*, and J. LOVETT's b. g. *Captain Gill*; the latter, however, was an absentee. In the betting *Cora*, who had won the second money in the race on the Fashion track, was made a strong favorite, being backed at even against the field. In the first heat *Carroll* and *No Name* went off together, and out-trotting the others, took a decided lead. Going along the backstretch, *No Name* broke up, and *Carroll* maintaining his lead, won the heat easily by two lengths, in 2:33, *Cora* being second and *No Name* third. Before the next heat, DAN MACE's horse, *Richard Neavles*, was so much fancied that he became the favorite in the pools, *Cora* having the next call, and *Carroll*, although he had just won a heat, third. In the heat, *Carroll*, while leading, made such a bad break that he was nearly a distance out; but rallying, he trotted with such tremendous speed that he overtook *Neavles* at the head of the homestretch, and finally beat him to the score by a length in 2:35. *Carroll* now became the favorite, and he and *Neavles* trotted alongside each other to the half-mile pole, DAN MACE whipping his horse and trying every effort to make his opponent break. He failed to do so, and *Carroll* won the heat and race by a length in 2:33¾.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., FRIDAY, Nov. 7.—Purse $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. Mace's g. g. Carroll	1	1	1
D. Mace's br. g. Richard Neavles	4	2	2
D. Pfifer's bl. m. Cora	2	3	3
A. Patterson's ch. g. No Name	3	4	4
J. Murph's b. m. Fanny Sprague	5	5	5
J. Lovett's b. g. Captain Gill	dr.		

Time—2:33, 2:35, 2:33¾.

Business Movements at Greenpoint.

The ship-building business, which used to make Greenpoint ring again with the noise of the adze and the hammer, is no longer the brisk motor of that region. The strikes of the ship-carpenters caused the work to be transferred to Boston, Bath, and other Eastern ports, where workingmen were not quite so much under the influence of reckless and heartless politicians. The following brief story tells what is going on at present:

JOHN ENGLIS & SONS are engaged on two boats in their yard foot of Greenpoint-avenue. One is a ferry-boat, to be launched to-day at 3 P. M. The keel was laid on the 10th of August. The dimensions are: Length, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; extreme breadth, 62 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; and of 650 tons burden. The boat is named *James Gould*, and is to run on the Pavonia Ferry Company's ferry to Twenty-third-street, North River.

The other boat building is a propeller, named *City of Mexico*, for F. ALEXANDRE & SON, of New-York, to run between this port and Havana and Vera Cruz. The keel is 200 feet long, 35 feet breadth of beam and 21 feet hold, and 1,400 tons burden. The keel was laid in the middle of July. The boat is of first-class construction as regards model and strength, and will be launched the latter part of next week.

HENRY STEERS, the famous ship-builder, has purchased the Bliss property, bounded by India, Java and Washington streets and East River, for $100,000, with the intention of removing his yard to it, and building piers and docks, as well as filling up the greater part, which is now under water. The present building on the property will be moved across the street.

JOHN S. DICKINSON, the mechanical lawyer and professional engineer, has negotiated for the purchase of STEERS's present yard, foot of Huron-street, purposing to erect a locomotive works for the construction of locomotives on new principles, making them economically faster, stronger and lighter.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.; JAMES LENOX, Esq., President, in the chair, assisted by NORMAN WHITE, FREDERICK S. WINSTON and JAMES SUYDAM, Esqs., Vice-Presidents. The death of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Esq., a member of the Board of Managers, was announced, whereupon Rev. GEORGE WASHBURN, of Constantinople, read the fourteenth chapter of Job and offered prayer. Eight new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, and two in Georgia. Communications were received from Rev. Dr. GOODFELLOW, Buenos Ayres, as to the Bible work in that region, and suggesting the appointment of more colporteurs; from Rev. H. B. PRATT, Hillsboro, N. C., in regard to Bible work in New-Grenada; from Rev. A. H. DE MORA, Lisbon, proposing an agency of this Society in Spain; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, sending another interesting statement as to the continued success of the Bible women of Nicomedia; from Rev. J. W. WAUGH, Lucknow, showing the distribution of Scriptures in India, in the mission field in which he labors.

Grants of books were made to the American Tract Society; to the National Freedmen's Relief Association; to the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburg; to the American and Foreign Christian Union; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society for distribution by the Conference of Colored Ministers, with many of smaller amounts, with various others to agents and auxiliaries, chiefly at the South. The entire number of books granted in various languages and of different sizes, was 6,504, besides others to the value of $160. The Board also voted to electrotype the imperial 8vo reference Bible in the Armenian language, and the Book of Psalms in the Hawaiian.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the decease of Mr. SCHUREMAN HALSTED.

Very interesting remarks were made by Rev. GEORGE WASHBURN, missionary to Turkey, on the Bible work in that country.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNIFORMS FOR LETTER CARRIERS.—The Post Office Department has directed that the following uniforms be worn by letter-carriers while on duty: "First—A single-breasted sack coat of 'cadet gray,' or technically, 'blue-mixed cadet cloth,' extending two-thirds the distance from the top of the hip-bone to the knee, with a pocket at each side and one on the left breast—all outside—with flaps two and three-fourths to three inches wide with length to suit, say six and a half to seven inches; coat to be bound entirely round with good plain black alpaca binding one inch wide, to be put half over edges, with five brass buttons, with the design of the seal of this Department (post-rider with mail-bag across the saddle) down the front, to button up to the neck, and one-half-inch black braid round the sleeve two and a half inches from the bottom. Second—Pants of same material and color, with fine black broadcloth stripe, one-half inch wide, down each leg. Third—A single-breasted vest, of same material and color, with seven oval brass buttons (vest size), with the letters P. O. upon the face. Fourth—Cap of the same material and color, navy pattern, bound round with a fine black cloth band, one inch and a half wide, with small-sized buttons at the sides, of the same material and design as those on the vest, and glazed over for the wet weather. Fifth—A reversible cape (detached from the coat), reaching to the cuff of the coat-sleeve when the arm is extended, of the same material and color on one side, and gutta-percha cloth on the other side, with five buttons, the same as on the coat, down the front, and bound entirely round with plain black alpaca binding, one inch wide, put half over edge."

BRICK-MAKING AND CHARITY.—E. B. GARD, the proprietor of a brick-making machine now on exhibition at No. 59 Ann-street, the remarkable labors of which were before referred to in the TIMES, publishes in another column this morning, a challenge addressed to the proprietors of all machines of a like character in the United States, whom he summons to a public competition. He makes it, by the terms of the challenge, incumbent on each competitor, winner and losers, to give the proceeds of the sale of $1,000 worth of bricks to the poor of this City. We hope that Mr. GARD will find many competitors, for the sake of the poor, but we doubt that he will find a successful one.

Several lots of cigars have been missed from time to time from the premises occupied by CHAS. FARRAR, No. 91 South-street, and a watch was set to catch the depredator. Yesterday morning, EDWARD HANLEY, aged 19, called at the store and pretended that he wished to see his brother-in-law, who is employed on the premises. He was seen soon after leaving the store with a basket, which appeared to contain sawdust and other rubbish, when he was taken into custody by Officer HAYES, of the Second Precinct. The basket was then found to contain about $30 worth of cigars, and the prisoner confessed that he had, at different times, stolen the contents of sixteen boxes of cigars. When arraigned before the Magistrate the confessed thief was remanded for trial.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The annual election of the officers of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held on the 4th of November, at the rooms of the Society, No. 63 William-street. Hon. WM. J. MCALPINE was reëlected President, and CHARLES W. COPELAND and JULIUS W. ADAMS, Vice-Presidents; JAMES O. MORSE was elected Secretary and Treasurer. This Society holds semi-monthly meetings, and publishes papers on engineering subjects. Those already printed form a good-sized volume. The Society numbers over 100 members, embracing some of the most talented civil engineers in this country.

THE HUNGARIAN CLUB.—The Hungarian Club held its annual meeting at No. 319 Bowery, on Wednesday evening, and elected as its President for the ensuing year JOSEPH CSERNAVELY, late Captain of the Forty-fifth New-York Regiment, and Major by brevet of the Eighty-second Colored Regiment. By inquiry it was discovered that every member of the club had voted on Tuesday for GRANT and COLFAX, and the fact was a matter of general congratulation.

ARTEMUS WARD AND DR. GILBERT.—Dr. A. H. GILBERT, the personal friend of the great humorist, is announced to deliver a course of lectures during the coming season on "The Life, Characteristics and Humorous Sayings of Artemus Ward." Dr. GILBERT is himself a humorist, and is capable of doing full justice to the genius whose sayings were wont to set audiences in a roar. Dr. GILBERT introduces many personal anecdotes of him in his lectures, which do much to add to their vivacity.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. CROOKE.—The Court-martial in the case of Brig.-Gen. P. S. CROOKE met again yesterday. As soon as the Court was ready for business, Gen. CROOKE served a writ of prohibition of the Supreme Court restraining the Court-martial from proceeding further in the case, owing to its want of jurisdiction, upon the President of the Court, Gen. GATES, and a second copy of the same upon Gen. MOLINEUX. In doing this Gen. CROOKE said he had no want of confidence in the Court, but he desired the whole proceeding to be settled on its strictly legal merits. He said it was his right to pursue that course, as the Supreme Court had decided that he could not be brought to trial except on charges by a commissioned officer, and as the same Court had decided Gen. MOLINEUX not legally appointed, his commission could not be deemed valid, hence his inability to prefer the charges. The Court then adjourned until the 20th of December, at 12 o'clock noon. The writ alluded to is returnable on the 7th of December, and it is supposed that before the Court meets again, Gen. MOLINEUX shall have withdrawn his charges, and new ones will be preferred by some other officer regularly commissioned. Meantime Gen. MOLINEUX has been relieved from the command of the Second Division, and ordered, with his staff, to report at headquarters, Albany, for special duty, and all orders relative to Second Division movements are to issue from the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. FENTON.

TIMELY WARNING TO RINK SKATERS.—The projectors of the new skating rink in Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle, are likely to come to grief. Their arched roof of wood appears to have been constructed in such a manner as to depend upon the covering as a system of bracing for the arches. Yesterday, by some accident one of the arches got pushed against another, and down went the whole row just as if they had been so many dominoes on end. It is well for such an accident to occur now, for if by reason of the weight of snow in midwinter the flimsy structure should tumble in or out while hundreds of men, women and children were on the ice, the disaster would be appalling. Skaters who intend to "rink it" will be grateful for this warning.

STEALING PORK.—GEORGE HESSE and MARTIN FREASE were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing 100 pounds of pork from CHARLES SANFORD's pork-packing establishment, in Clermont-avenue, near Fulton, and taking it to SALTER's lager-beer saloon in Atlantic-avenue, where it was found by Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. It appears that this pork-stealing operation has been going on for some time, but detected now for the first time. The accused were held for examination by Justice RILEY. SALTER was also held for receiving stolen goods.

SALE OF THE BIG REPUBLICAN TENT.—The big tent belonging to the Kings County General Republican Committee, with which Mr. JOSEPH REEVE did such e[illegible]ntial and successful work during the recent campaign, is to be sold to-day by Mr. J. HEGEMAN, auctioneer. The tent measures 85 feet deep, 50 feet wide, and is 25 feet high. It now stands near the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.

AN ECLECTIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—The Brooklyn Academy of Eclectic Medicine, at their last regular monthly meeting, announced that in a short time they would open a Dispensary in a suitable building in Myrtle-avenue, near Raymond-street, for the benefit of the poor of that and other localities.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—CHRISTOPHER KEENAN, residing in De Kalb-avenue, while at work on a scaffold at No. 4 Cheever-place, yesterday, fell to the ground and sustained a fracture in the skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His case is pronounced hopeless.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RAILROAD MORTGAGE—FORECLOSURE—SALE—ACTS OF BONDHOLDER CONSTITUTING AN ELECTION TO ABIDE BY THE ACTION OF HIS TRUSTEES.

William Crowshay and Orville Oddie for themselves, &c., vs. James T. Soutter and Shepherd Knapp, and Francis Vose vs. Same.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. The particulars of this railroad exchange and litigation will be readily remembered by New-York capitalists, many of whom were concerned in it. The names of the defendants in both these cases are familiar in this City, where they are prominent residents. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court. After a protracted litigation, the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin, at its last September term, confirmed the sale made by the Marshal in what is known as the land-grant foreclosure suit, brought by Soutter and Knapp, surviving trustees, against the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company. These appeals are brought here to review that order of confirmation, and will be considered together. Various exceptions were taken in the Court below, and are reviewed here, to the report of the Marshal of the sale of the mortgaged premises, but it is unnecessary to notice them, as Crowshay and Oddie are not in a condition to avail themselves of them, and the rights of Vose, as owner of bonds or certificates, are protected by the order of confirmation. Crowshay and Oddie were original bondholders under the land-grant mortgage, but before filing their exceptions to the report of sale, they had surrendered their bonds to the trustees appointed under the scheme for the adjustment of the affairs of the La Crosse Company; took certificates of stock, and subsequently the bonds and stock of the St. Paul Company, as provided in the agreement for organizing it. By doing this they elected to abide by the action of the trustees, and cannot now be heard to interpose any objection to the confirmation of the sale. Vose was one of the trustees appointed by the bondholders of the La Crosse Company to adjust its affairs and form a new company, but differences sprung up between him and his co-trustees, resulting in their refusal to coöperate with him. It is unimportant to inquire whether his co-trustees were justified in their treatment of him, because, before the confirmation of the sale by the Court, the trust agreement was substantially closed. All the bondholders, except Vose, had exchanged their securities for the bonds and stock of the St. Paul Company. Vose, at the time of filing exceptions to the report of the sale, was the owner of five bonds of the La Crosse Company, for which he held the certificates of the trustees, entitling him to a corresponding amount in bonds and stock of the new Company. It is not necessary to determine whether, by exchanging his old bonds for certificates of stock in the new Company, he was not so far committed to the adjustment scheme, as to prevent his withdrawal from it, for in any aspect of the case, all rights that he could possibly have under the land-grant mortgage, were protected by the Court. The order of confirmation was expressly made subject to the payment to him by the St. Paul Company of five bonds of $1,000 each, with all accrued and unpaid interest, upon the surrender by him of the certificates of the trustees and all claims for dividends. He certainly could reasonably ask no more than the payment of the principal and interest of his La Crosse bonds, if he was unwilling to take the stock and bonds of the St. Paul Company, with their unpaid dividends, according to the trust agreement; and as the Court obliged the St. Paul Company to pay him the full amount of his La Crosse bonds, it is hard to see how he is aggrieved by the order of confirmation. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Dennis Fitzpatrick was yesterday arraigned for having attempted to procure the registration of his name as a voter, upon a fraudulent certificate of naturalization.

Officer John McArthur, of the Twenty-third Precinct, testified that he knew the accused; saw him on the 30th October at the place of registry on Third-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets; saw him produce a paper with his name on it as proof of his citizenship; on being interrogated as to how he came by the paper he said he had got it a few weeks ago; had not been in any court to get it or to affirm to it; he got the paper at McGuinness' porter-house, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street.

On the part of the defence it was proved that the defendant has been in the country about twelve years; that seven years ago he had taken out his first naturalization papers at Goshen, Orange County; that paper had since then been accidentally destroyed.

Lengthy arguments by counsel for the Government and the prisoner followed, and after hearing

Decision, the Court decided to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, at the same time fixing the amount of bail at $1,000.

In the cases of Charles McCarthy, Richard Dargon, August A. Sanger and John Surridge, all of whom were charged with using forged naturalization papers, examinations were waived, and the parties were held for trial.

THE MCHENRY CASE.

There are two charges of perjury now pending before the Commissioner, against John D. McHenry, who was a prominent witness in the recent prosecution of Mr. Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department. The complainant, in one instance, is Chas. Loeb, and in the other S. N. Pike. Yesterday counsel for the accused moved the dismissal of both charges. Commissioner Guitman was examined, after which Mr. Osborn announced that he would render a decision on Monday next.

THE NORTH-GERMANY EXTRADITION CASE.

The examination in the case of Heinrich Schafer, the alleged fugitive wife-murderer, was resumed, pursuant to adjournment, and the reading of depositions—to some of which counsel for the defence took exception—continued. Nothing new of importance was disclosed. A further adjournment then took place.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

HOW DIVORCES ARE OBTAINED IN NEW-YORK.

Louisa F. Lear vs. Oscar H. Lear.—This case came before the Court to-day on a motion made by the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Dodge, to have the decree of divorce, entered herein on the 27th of May last, vacated, or so modified that the plaintiff, Louisa, be allowed something for her support. The case is a remarkable one, as will appear from the following statement: The plaintiff, in her affidavit, in substance says that she and the defendant were married in this City on the 17th of February, 1861; that at the present time she is 25 years of age, and he is about 48 years of age; that for three or four years immediately subsequent to their marriage, they traveled in Europe, she for pleasure and he for business and pleasure. That after their return from Europe they took up their abode at the residence of one Joseph Lyon in this City, where they lived together as husband and wife, for the most part of the time, up to about April last; that the only domestic peace she has enjoyed with the defendant was while they were on their European tour. Since their return she claims that he has treated her improperly, and at times has been very abusive and violent. The quarrels between them were carried to such an extent that both concluded they could not live happily together; they therefore discussed the subject of a peaceable separation. We may remark here that the defendant, according to the testimony, is a German Jew, and the plaintiff is an American girl, brought up in the Christian faith. She swears that he is worth at least $100,000, and that she is worth scarcely the value of the clothes upon her back. He denies, under oath, that he is worth $100,000.

The result of the conference between the husband and wife was, that they should get such a decree of separation as the law permitted. The plaintiff applied to a Mr. Luke A. Lockwood, a Broadway lawyer, for advice. The result was that he was employed by her to commence an action for divorce against her husband, on the ground of adultery; the charge being that he had been guilty of violating the marriage vow at an *unquestionable* house in Hester-street in this City. In her affidavit used upon this motion, the plaintiff affirms that she did not know that her husband had employed any one to obtain a divorce at the time she swore to the complaint. She reminded Mr. Lockwood that she was to have alimony—that such was the private arrangement between them; that thereupon Mr. Lockwood said he did not think the claim for alimony was good. At all events, the usual prayer in such cases for alimony was omitted in the complaint, and no provision was made in the decree of divorce which was granted by the Supreme Court on the 27th of May last, on the report of Thomas A. Landon, the referee. Hence this motion by new counsel for plaintiff to get the decree set aside on the ground of fraud or irregularity, or, if that cannot be done, then to have the decree so modified that plaintiff shall receive, by order of the Court, a suitable sum for her support out of the defendant's $100,000.

The affidavits introduced in behalf of the defendant controvert nearly all the material allegations made by the plaintiff. The defendant swears that the plaintiff is, and has been ever since he knew her, a woman of the most violent and ungovernable temper; that her conduct was such as to render it impossible for him to live with her in peace and comfort; and that latterly she has been a woman of unchaste habits; that he was not acquainted with Mr. Lockwood prior to the commencement of the suit against him by his wife; that one J. Lyons advised defendant to commit adultery if he wished to give plaintiff cause for a divorce; that in pursuance of such advice from Lyons, he did go to a bad house in Hester-street; that he did not defend the suit brought by his wife, but that he did pay to Mr. Lockwood $200, in all, for counsel and attorney's fees; that he was advised that it was no use to defend, and he, not wishing any publicity, paid such sums as were demanded; that Joseph Lyon and wife are intimate with the plaintiff, and they have encouraged her to all this litigation. Defendant says he is not worth the sum of $100,000, but that he told the plaintiff, after the decree was obtained, that if she would commence a correct and virtuous life, (which is not the case at present,) he would do something for her support.

On the other hand, the plaintiff swears that she called upon defendant after the decree was obtained, to see if he was willing to carry out the terms of the private arrangement he had made with her; that he then said he would do nothing; "that he had now the best of her, and she should be made to see that she had a long-headed Dutchman to deal with."

Mr. Lockwood, the former counsel for plaintiff, made an affidavit in which, among other things, he stated that while drawing the complaint, he called her attention particularly to the claim for alimony, and explained to her what the word alimony meant, and that then and there plaintiff said she did not want any of defendant's money—all she wanted was to be rid of him, defendant, and that this is the reason why the usual prayer for alimony is omitted in the complaint.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Dodge; for the defendant, Mr. Johnson.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

WHAT IS SUFFICIENT PROOF OF GUILT?—GRAND LARCENY.

In re the Application for the Discharge of Philip Riley.—About two weeks since a Mrs. Ball had a number of trunks containing $2,000 worth of property upon a wagon being conveyed to her residence in Forty-eighth-street. The defendant introduced two men to a Mr. Johnson in Forty-fifth-street to procure storage for certain trunks the two men had with them. The trunks were deposited in Johnson's place, and afterward it was discovered that the trunks had been stolen. The prisoner was committed by Judge Connolly in default of $5,000 bail. This morning the prisoner was produced in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the papers were read on return to a writ of *certiorari*. From the papers it was insisted that there was no proof that the prisoner removed or concealed the property, or converted any of it to his own use; nor was there any proof as to whom the property belonged. It was further argued that the statute requires a felonious taking, stealing and carrying away, and that there was no such proof before the Magistrate, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to his discharge.

The District-Attorney argued contra, and after the argument was concluded, the Court decided with the prisoner's counsel, and ordered his discharge. Handcuffs were taken off, and Riley left in the company of his mother, apparently a wiser and a happier man.

A. H. Reavy for the prisoner; District-Attorney opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 6.

By Judge Sutherland.

Skidmore *vs.* Roswell Graves et al.; motion to vacate attachment granted without costs to either party.

In the matter of John McGlowan, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Henry M. Prowitt et al. vs. W. Rodman et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅞	200	Bos. W. P.	15¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	106⅜	400	do	15
148,000	do	106	100	Adams Ex.	46
60,000	do c	105⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
70,000	do	105⅛	5	American Ex.	42
10,000	5-20, C., '64	106	10	do	41
2,000	do	104⅛	220	Mer. U. Ex.	16
26,000	do	104½	350	N. Y. Cen.	118⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	104⅝	200	do s3	118⅛
			200	do	118⅛
10,000	do	104⅞	200	do c	117⅞
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛	500	Erie	38⅜
			400	do	38⅜
40,000	do	106⅛	800	Hudson	123
20,000	do	106⅛	100	do	122⅜
74,000	do c	106⅛	200	do c	123
10,000	do	107⅛	200	Reading	92⅛
10,000	do	107⅛	100	do	92⅞
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	1000	do	92⅞
5,000	5-20, C., '67	107	200	do	92⅞
10,000	do	107⅛	400	do c	92⅜
20,000	do	107⅛	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	80
10,000	do	107⅛	300	do	80
10,000	do b3	107⅛	200	do	80⅛
15,000	do	107⅛	200	do	81⅛
15,000	do	107⅛	[illegible]	do	81⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. c	65	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	81⅝
20,000	do c	64⅛	200	do c	81⅛
220,000	do c	64⅛	300	do	81⅜
21,000	do c	64⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	73
[illegible]	N. Car. State 6s c	61⅛	200	do b30	75
10,000	do	61	100	do b10	75
10,000	do c	61⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅛
4,000	do bet. call	62	200	do	77⅜
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	53	100	do	77⅜
10,000	do bet. call	51½	300	do	77⅞
14,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c., bet. call c	55	250	Clev. & Tol.	95
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	88	200	do	95⅛
25,000	do bet. call c	88	100	do	95⅜
2,000	Erie 1st M.	101	100	do	96
5,000	do	101⅛	5	Ill. Cen.	142
5,000	do	101	700	Chi. & R. I.	101
4,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'bte. Bds.	92	100	do	101⅛
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76	100	do	101⅛
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	95⅛	1300	do	101⅛
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	300	do	101⅝
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	102	500	do	101⅛
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102	10	Chi., Bur. & Q.	170
25,000	Cnt. & G. E. 1st	74	300	Mil. & St. P.	68⅛
10	Park Bank	154	100	do	69
15	Market Bank	117	200	do	70
100	Canton Co.	46	400	Ohio & Miss.	28⅜
200	do	46⅛	200	do	28⅛
100	Bank of Commerce	115	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. c	74
100	Quick. M. Co.	20¼	100	do	75⅜
1000	do	22	1200	do	71
200	do b30	22	300	do s3	72
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	8	300	do b30	72½
25	P. M. St. Co.	114	2000	P., Ft. W. & C. c	105
100	do b30	117	100	do	106
200	West. U. T. b3	33⅛	100	do b5	106
100	do	33⅛	55	do	105½
200	do	33⅝	200	do	106
100	do c	33⅝	100	do c	105⅞
100	do	33⅝	100	Chi. & Alton	126
200	do c	33⅝	50	do	126
1000	do	34	200	do	126
100	do b30	35	100	do	126

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$70,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112	100	Hudson R.	124
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	200	N. Y. Cen.	118⅞
50,000	do	111	500	do	119⅝
18,000	do	111⅞	1000	do	118¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	105¾	200	do	119
			100	do b10	119
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	104	100	Erie b15	33¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅛	100	do	33
			100	do	34
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	102⅜	200	do	33⅞
11,000	5-20, C., '62	106⅛	700	Reading	93
125,000	do	106⅛	300	do	93
100,000	do	106	800	do	93½
500	do	107⅛	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	81½
48,500	do	107⅛	100	do	81⅝
20,000	5-20, C., '65	105¾	100	Clev. & Pitts	82
40,000	do	106⅛	100	do	82⅛
10,000	do	105⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
22,000	do	105¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅛	100	do	107
50,000	5-20 C., '65, new	107⅝	100	do	107½
200,000	do	108	100	do	107
1,500	do	108½	100	do b10	107¼
15,000	5-20, C., '67	107¾	100	N. J. Cen.	119
45,000	do	107	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
9,000	do	107⅝	100	do	82½
4,000	do	107⅝	100	do	82
138,000	do	108	100	do	82½
21,600	do	108⅛	100	do	82⅛
175,000	do	108	100	do	82½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63⅝	100	do b15	81½
15,000	do	64	100	do	82
17,000	N. Car. St. 6s	64	100	Cleve. & Tol.	98½
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	54	150	Chi. & R. I.	103
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	88	100	do b15	104⅝
50	Cent. Nat. Bank	109	100	do	104¼
100	West. U. T.	34⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	67
25	do	34¼	400	do	66⅝
700	Pacific Mail	116	500	do	68¾
60	do	116⅛	100	do	69¼
100	do b30	118	100	do b30	69½
300	Cum. Coal Pf	34	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
200	Mariposa Pf.	18¼	100	do	78⅜
50	Del. & Huds. Can.	128¼	200	do	78⅝
20	do	128⅞	500	do	79
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	100	do b30	81
100	do	25¼	50	do	80
100	Erie Pf.	61	100	T., W. & W.	56⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$50,000	T. St. 6s new c	65	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. c	69¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	54	3800	do	70
20	Amer. Ex. c	43¼	4200	do	70
100	Adams Ex. c	46½	600	do	70½
300	do c	46½	2800	do	71
800	do	46	100	do	71⅛
100	Merch. U. Ex.	20	200	do	72
100	Q. M. Co. c	20½	2800	P., Ft. W. & C.	106
100	do	20	900	do	106⅛
200	Pacific Mail	118⅜	800	do	106⅛
300	do c	113⅜	200	do s10	106
200	do	113⅛	600	do c	105⅛
500	do	113	200	Ohio & Miss. c	27⅝
500	do c	112⅜	1200	do	28
200	West. U. T.	34	600	do c	27⅞
100	do	33⅜	300	do c	28⅛
400	do c	33⅜	800	do	28¾
600	do c	33	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	79⅞
200	do	32⅜	300	do c	79⅛
2800	N. Y. Cen.	118¾	200	do c	79⅞
2600	do c	118	800	Clev. & Pitts	81½
600	do	118⅜	1500	do c	81⅛
300	do	118⅜	1200	do	81⅝
300	do c	118⅜	900	do c	81⅝
800	do c	118⅜	500	do s3	81⅛
1600	do	118⅜	2800	Chic. R. I. & P.	101
2800	Erie	38⅜	500	do c	100⅞
3600	do c	38⅛	200	do	101⅛
100	Erie Pf.	60¼	600	do c	101⅛
300	Hudson R. c	124	400	do c	100⅞
100	do c	123	800	do c	101⅜
1200	Reading c	92⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. c	74⅞
1400	do	92⅜	300	do	74¼
2200	do	93	500	do b20	75
500	do c	92⅞	400	do	74
400	do s3	92⅞	200	do c	73⅜
300	Tol., W. & W.	53	400	do c	73⅜
100	do	51⅛	200	do	73⅛
800	do c	52	1200	do	73
100	M. & S. P.	73	100	do c	72⅞
200	do	70	200	do c	72⅞
200	do	67⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	76⅞
100	do	67	2800	do	77
100	do	66	500	do b20	79
100	do c	65	1100	do c	76½
100	do b10	70	800	do c	77
800	do	64⅛	1200	do c	77⅜
200	do b10	68	600	do c	77⅛
300	do	65	500	do c	77⅛
200	do	65⅛	400	do b3	77⅜
200	Clev. & Tol.	96	300	do b4	77½
400	do c	95½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	45¼	200	Mich. So. & N. I. c	80⅛
100	do	45¼	200	do	80⅛
600	do	45	1200	do	80⅛
100	West. U. T.	34⅛	400	do	80⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	119⅜	400	do c	80⅜
400	Erie	39⅛	300	do c	80½
100	Hudson	125	100	do b15	82⅛
100	do	123	200	do s3	80⅜
200	Reading	93½	400	Cleve. & Pitts c	82⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.	70	400	do	82⅜
100	do	69⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. b15	100
300	do	69	200	do	98
400	do	68	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅛
100	do c	68	900	do	102¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78	200	do	103
100	do	79	300	do c	102⅝
100	do	79⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	76⅜
200	T., W. & W.	55	500	do	76⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105	200	do c	76⅝
200	do	105⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅛
300	do	106	400	do c	80
100	do	106⅛	200	do c	79⅞
200	do	106⅛	400	do c	79⅞
400	do	106⅛	200	do	80⅛
300	do	106⅞	[illegible]	do b3	80⅜
100	do c	106⅜	300	Mar. Pf. b30	20
200	do	106⅛	100	do	18⅛
100	do c	106⅜	500	do	18
1100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	West. U. T.	35¼	100	T., W. & W.	55
300	do	35⅜	1100	Ohio & Miss	28⅜
100	N. Y. Central	121½	400	do	29
1200	do	121	200	do s3	28⅞
1100	do	121¼	1200	Mich. So. & N. I.	81⅜
400	Erie	40	600	do	81⅜
600	do	39⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts	83⅞
1100	do	39⅞	600	do	84
200	Pac. Mail	117	400	do	83⅞
1100	Reading	94⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol.	99
1100	do	94⅞	1100	Chi., R. I. & P.	102¾
3200	do	95	100	do	102⅞
600	do s3	94⅞	300	do	102½
200	Mil. & St. P.	68	200	do b3	102⅜
100	do	67½	1000	do	102⅜
700	do	67⅝	200	do s3	102½
100	do	67	1400	do	102⅜
100	do	66⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	78⅞
600	do	68	200	do	78⅞
2400	do	68	400	do	78¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¼	100	do	78⅞
200	do	78	1100	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
100	do	77¾	100	do	81¼
100	do b3	77	100	do	81¼
100	do	77	100	do	81
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜	300	do	80⅞
400	do	106⅜	200	Mariposa Pf.	19
200	do	106⅜	100	do	18¾
500	do	106⅜	100	do	18⅛
200	do	106⅛			

FRIDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of November, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOV. 1.

	Oct. 1, 1868.	Nov. 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,180,117,000	1,187,540,650
Sixes of 1881	283,677,300	283,677,300
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s	194,566,400	194,566,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,110,154,300	$2,107,577,950
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	$5,251,930	....
Three ⅌ cent. L. T. Cert.	65,230,000	$52,325,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	39,684,000	42,194,000
Navy Fund	13,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency interest	$123,115,930	$114,519,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	32,953,614	33,412,985
Gold Notes	20,286,400	19,716,840
*Demands free of interest	12,440,244	9,753,723
Total free of interest	$421,631,331	$418,905,621
Total Debt in gross	$2,644,901,561	$2,641,002,571
Less Cash in Treasury	110,257,842	113,873,019
Total	$2,534,643,719	$2,527,129,552
	Oct. 1, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$96,891,847	$103,407,985
Gold Notes out	20,286,400	19,716,840
Belonging to Government	$76,605,447	$83,691,145
Net decrease in Public Debt		$7,514,167

*Past due debt, not presented.

The net reduction of the Public Debt of seven and a half millions on the present statement is highly encouraging, after the changes in the opposite direction through the Summer months. The actual reduction of the War Debt for the month is about ten millions, the difference between these sums being in the additional aid granted to the Pacific Roads.

It is proper to add by way of dissent to the singular and expensive financeering of Mr. McCulloch, that his present very agreeable reduction of the aggregate Public Debt is qualified by the exchange which he seems to have made of about seven millions of 3 ⅌ cent. Currency Debt, for about a corresponding amount of 6 ⅌ cent. Gold-bearing Debt; the limit of which, it was hoped, had been reached on the previous monthly Statement. It may be said in explanation of this that the 3 ⅌ cents. were returned upon the Treasury for redemption, but against this excuse for running up the 6 ⅌ cents., Gold-bearing, stands the fact that the stock of Gold owned by the Treasury is increased about seven millions, and is now held useless in the Treasury.

The Money pressure was not so intense as yesterday, owing, it may be, to the fact that many of the Brokers in the Funds and in the Railways relieved their wants at an early hour by throwing their Stocks overboard for ready Cash. But the panic in Stocks from 9 o'clock A. M. to about 1 o'clock P. M. was the severest we have witnessed since January, 1867. It greatly exceeded, in its spread over the whole market, the panic of March last, growing out of the Erie war, which, while precipitating a heavy fall in this Stock and in New-York Central, was less disastrous in its general effect upon prices. Another feature in the present downward movement, which on no preceding sudden or panic fall in prices of late years was so conspicuous, is the participation of the Public Funds in the depression, and in the urgent calls for Money and heavy differences paid as between Cash and time bargains.

The Stock market opened with an urgent pressure to sell for ready Money. This feeling was manifested on the Funds, on the State Bonds, and on the Railways. The further fall, late last night, in the Northwest and in the St. Paul Stocks, Preferred as well as Common, and the apprehension that the prominent, though reputed wealthy, *Bull* in the St. Pauls could not or would not stand the ordeal of a 20 ⅌ cent. decline in a few days, contributed to the feverish excitement in the market. The results were sales of St. Paul Common down to 64@65 ⅌ cent., and of Preferred to 75@76 ⅌ cent.; Northwest Common at 73@72¼, and Preferred at 76@77; New-York Central at 119@118@117½@119@117½@119¼ ⅌ cent., and some of the other New-York and Western Stocks in less important proportions; but all followed, later in the day, by a sudden and pretty general reaction, after it was made public that the St. Paul party referred to had failed on his contracts. His trouble seems to have been not so much the want of ability to carry all the Stock he had bought and paid for, and his extraordinary imprudence in selling privileges to deliver to him 20,000 or 30,000 additional shares at very high figures. These "puts," as they are called in Stock Exchange parlance, he was unable to respond to, and some inconvenience followed, of course, to the Brokers who had bought in the Stock for the purpose of delivering it to the defaulting party or his Brokers. Rumor was busy with the names of two of the latter this afternoon, on account of the sudden embarrassment thrown upon them in receiving Stocks and making up their Bank accounts, by the failure of their principal; but the trouble, it is believed, in both instances, will prove but temporary.

A very large business was done in the Public Funds, and at prices ranging and frequently surging between 107 and 109¼ ⅌ cent. for the new 5.20s of 1867, and 105¼ and 108 for the old 5.20s of 1862, with corresponding differences in the other 5.20s and the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881. The prominent dealers report a free demand from the outside public for miscellaneous parcels from $1,000 to $10,000@$20,000, induced by the low prices quoted in this morning's papers, as of yesterday's market. This report, and a somewhat easier offering of Money near the close of the day, created quite a buoyant demand for nearly all the Gold-bearing Stocks, which, however, was not fully maintamed to the close of business.

The sales of Gold were very feverish, and near the close of the day decidedly upward, although the Foreign Exchanges were pressed on sale on the basis of 109 for prime London, 60 days. The sales were 132¼@131¼@132¼@133@133¼@133⅜ ⅌ cent. Then at 133⅛@133@132¼ ⅌ cent. The price was advanced, and the disposition to speculate as for a rise was stimulated by various rumors of lower quotations for United States 5-20s abroad and of the demand for Cash Gold to make the deliveries of the forenoon. In regard to the latter, it is no doubt true that, considering the prevailing preference for Money, Gold balances are carried over with more care than several days ago when the general tightness of Money was less extreme.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Funds and the Railways continued under much excitement, and prices fluctuated ¼@1 ⅌ cent. every half hour. The Stock Exchange Boards find their rule to stop all business among their members at 5 P. M. utterly disregarded in seasons of excitement like the present, and even after they leave the Street the dealings are renewed up town, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and at some of the Clubs. This was the case last night, and we presume it will be so this evening.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	104	104
United States 5-20s of 1862	106¼	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	107¼	108¼
American Gold Coin	132¼	132¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	67¼	66¼
Virginia Bonds, old	54	53
Missouri Bonds	88¼	89¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	64¼	64
New-York Central	120¼	118
Erie Railway	38¼	39
Reading Railway	93¼	92¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102	102
Northwest Common	81¼	74¼
Northwest Preferred	82	77¼
Michigan Southern	81¼	80¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109	106¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¼	82¼
Pacific Mail Company	114¼	114¼
St. Paul Preferred	80	74
St. Paul Common	80	64
Toledo and Wabash	56¼	55

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881	112⅛	5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	106
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,050, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c., '68, ex c.	65
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bonds	54
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	North Carolina 6s	62⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	N. C. 6s, new bonds	53
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Missouri 6s	88
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Missouri, H. & St. J. iss.	88
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Market	117
Merchants'	124	Shoe and Leather	125
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	130
Union	115	Commonwealth	115
America	145	Importers' & Trad's	130
City	200	Park	153
Phenix	108	Central National	109⅛
National	110	Fourth National	102
Ocean	108	Oriental Bank	155
Metropolitan	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	115	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Erie 1st M. ext	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	94⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅛
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1875	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	70	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	92	Ohio & Miss. con'd	84
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	94	M. & S. P. 1st M'd 1st M.	88
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81⅛	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The San Francisco *Alta California*, of Oct. 13, says:

The demand for duties has been as follows:

Oct. 5	$33,579 98	Oct. 9	$22,986 11
Oct. 6	29,430 01	Oct. 10	11,271 18
Oct. 7	16,921 25	Oct. 12	33,181 94
Oct. 8	37,100 30		
Total			$198,570 77
Previously			6,618,325 91
Total Jan. 1 to Oct. 13			$6,811,896 68
Same period, 1867			6,208,835 67
Increase			$608,061 01

The specie shipments have been comparatively as follows:

To	1867.	1868.
New-York	$510,652 77	$227,904 05
England	212,899 55	277,310 75
France	34,772 40	....
Panama	5,000 00	15,000 00
Punta Arenas	8,660 00	....
Total	$771,984 72	$520,214 80

	1867.	1868.
China, &c.	5,076,880 64	1,092,879 ..
Honolulu	19,305 67	9,900 00
Previously	31,382,708 31	29,083,108 78
Total since Jan 1	$33,230,105 74	$30,679,992 11
Add duties	6,203,835 67	6,811,895 68
Total	$39,433,941 41	$37,491,888 79

The scarcity of money prevents many transactions in bullion, but the rate is rather above the coin value.

The combined movement of specie, merchandise and duties paid in has been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Merchandise	$292,189 98	$1,266,802 80
Previously	15,720,715 97	15,978,188 00
Total merchandise	$16,012,855 95	$17,244,990 00
Specie merc'tile acc't	33,230,105 74	30,679,992 11
Add duties	6,203,835 67	6,811,895 68
Total exports	$55,446,797 36	$54,736,378 79

Of the Tobacco trade of the port in October, Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son write thus:

Kentucky Tobacco.—The business done in this article has been reduced to the sales for the Italian contract, a few hundred hogsheads for Gibraltar, with orders here and there for other markets and a limited home trade. A desire to realize on the part of most holders is manifest, hence under reports of a very good new crop the market is weak, and it is difficult to give correct quotations, we have, as will be seen below, reduced ours. The sales during the month were about 3,000 hhds. We quote:

	Light.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Lugs	7½c.@ 8c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Common Leaf	9c. @ 9½c.	10c. @11c.
Medium Leaf	10c. @11c.	11½c.@12c.
Good Leaf	11½c.@12½c.	13c. @14½c.
Fine Leaf	13c. @13½c.	15c. @16c.
Selections	15c. @17c.	17c. @18c.

Maryland and Ohio.—Our friends in Baltimore advise us receipts of Maryland and all other descriptions have fallen off. The sales of Maryland are quite light, owing to reduced stocks and small inspections, prices remain steady. Of Ohio 760 hhds. common to fine brown were taken for export at private terms. *Seed Leaf.*—The export trade being at a standstill, or nearly so, we have but a few words to say on the home trade, which, in the last month, has been less brisk than in the preceding ones. The sales were as follows: 700 cases Connecticut, crop of 1867; 200 cases Connecticut, crop of 1866; 250 cases State Seed, crop of 1867; 300 cases Ohio, old and new crops; 400 cases Pennsylvania, old crop. Total, 2,150 cases. Quotations: Old Crop—Connecticut 1866 crop, running lots, 10c.@25c.; Connecticut 1866 crop, wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Connecticut 1866 crop, fillers, 6c.@8c.; New-York assorted lots, 8c.@16c.; Pennsylvania wrappers, 1865 and 1866, 18c.@35c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 7½c.@12c.; New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@7c. New Crop Connecticut—wrappers, 35c.@75c.; Connecticut seconds, 20c.@30c.; Connecticut fillers, 9c.@12½c. State Seed assorted lots, 17c.@25c.; State Seed wrappers, 35c.@50c. Ohio assorted lots, 9c.@10½c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 25c.@27c. Export of Seed Leaf since Jan. 1, 1868, 20,864 cases; export of Seed Leaf same time 1867, 40,212 cases. Spanish Tobacco.—There has been a good demand for full flavored Havana fillers throughout the month, with sales of 2,500 bales, at prices ranging from 87½c. to $1 05, according to quality, the decline of gold having somewhat unsettled values. Of Yara some 3,300 bales were taken at 20c. gold, in bond, for I cuts, 40c. for II cuts, and 25c. to 27c. for I and II cuts, and 85c. to 90c., currency, for I and II cuts, duty paid. We quote: Havana fillers, common, 80c.@85c.; Havana fillers, fair, 87½c.@95c.; Havana fillers, fine, 97½@$1 05; Yara, I cut, 77½c.@83c.; Yara, II cut, $1 07½@$1 12; Yara, assorted lots, 86c.@90c., old and new crop. Manufactured Tobacco.—The past month has been one of the dullest during the year, and receipts have been extremely light.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, pay both Principal and Interest in GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

The Road runs from Rockford in Northern Illinois to St. Louis, a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, &c., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal lands—of which it has 20,000 acres containing A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling stock, and property of every sort.

A Subscription of $8,800,000, at par, to the Capital Stock of the Company, furnishes a large part of the means required to construct and equip the road.

Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded, and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the whole of the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

The Bonds are for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and may be obtained through bankers and brokers throughout the country, or at the office of the Company, NO. 12 WALL-STREET, New-York. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

The Trustees for the Bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, (Formerly officers of the Park Bank,) 30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., No. 187, 25x100 ... $3,700
Fulton-st., No. 244; Broome-st., No. 381 ... 1,000
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 148th-st., Nos. 57 to 64, inclusive ... 25,450
Madison-st., n. s., 311.2 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 22.9x96 ... 19,500
Madison-st., n. e. cor. Montgomery-st., 11x41 ... 2,000
Prospect tract, Nos. 289 to 292, inclusive, 100x100.5 ... 11,000
Rivington-st., No. 39, 25x100 ... nom.
4th-st., s. s., 129.7 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 25x119 ... 16,000
17th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22.6x92 ... 35,000
26th-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.8x98.9 ... nom.
33d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 ... 10,500
39th-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9 ... 15,000
48th-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.5 ... 10,100
55th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 ... 8,500
56th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x51 ... 2,173
56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x75.8 ... 8,000
56th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x51 ... 10,000
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x100.5 ... 60,000
57th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 ... 21,000
57th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 ... 21,000
80th-st., s. s., 187.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x63.8 ... 1,250
84th-st., s. w. corner 8th-av., 25x100 ... 15,000
120th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x126 ... 8,000
124th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2.x100.11 ... 12,600
131st-st., western corner of 8th-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 ... 1,250
152d-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 10th-av., 229.10x75 ... 13,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 65.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 16.4x95 ... 20,500
2d-av., w. s., between 112th and 113th sts. ... nom.
5th-av., w. s., 30 ft. n. of 44th-st., 20.11x100 ... 85,000
6th-av., w. s., 69 ft. n. of 16th-st., 46x100 ... 85,000
8th-av., s. e. cor. 153d-st., 110x199x25x49.11x10x25x75 x124.11 ... 28,250
9th-av., w. s., 14.4 ft. n. of 21st-st., 18.7x60 ... 5,500
10th-av., s. e. cor. 152d-st., 22.10x50.6 ... 22,000

Leases Recorded.

Stanton-st., No. 293, first floor, 3 years, per year ... $444
Rivington-st., No. 39, 25x100, life lease, per year ... nom.
5th-st., No. 438 W., 5 years, per year ... 350

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 384.6 ft. w. of Paca-av., 40x122.9 ... $600
Broadway, s. w. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Saratoga-av., 100 x120x110x25.7x24.8x100 ... 3,500
Clinton and Carroll sts., n. w. cor., 49.9x100 ... nom.
Degraw-st., n. s., 117.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 17.6x100 ... 8,000
Ellery-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30x100 ... 6,300
Gold-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 81.1 x16.2 x15x80x20 ... 5,100
Hancock-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Howard-av., 183.1x525 x200x525 ... 4,714
Same property ... 6,25
Hayward-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Lee-av., 283.10x25.2 x282.7x200 ... 20,625
Little-st., e. s., 118 ft. s. of United States-st., 131.4 x31x128x25, deed 1866 ... 1,200
Monroe-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100 x23.5 ... 1,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 3,300
Oakland-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x75 ... 3,800
Prince-st., w. s., 280 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x85 ... 5,800
Richardson-st. and Bushwick and Newtown road, n. e. corner, 81x32x28x32 ... 2,200
State-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 18x26 ... 3,800
Taylor-st., n. w. s., 135 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 20x 100 ... 10,000
Warren-st., s. s., 68.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x75 ... 3,500
Warren-st., n. s., 167.1 ft. w. of Court-st., 100x 148.2x102x107.2x21x46.6 ... 11,000
2d-st., s. e. s., 74 ft. n. e. of Grand-st., 61.7x17x53.4 x24.6 ... 670
2d-st., s. e. s., 74 ft. n. e. of Grand-st., 64.7x17x53.4 x24.6 ... 675
South 5th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x85 ... 4,400
38th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2 ... 500
39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2 ... 500
Bedford-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x 100 ... 11,000
Gates-av., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100 ... 3,500
Flatbush and Canarsie Landing road, s. w. s., adjoining N. Schenck's, 241.6x168x111.6x238.5 ... 125
Fulton-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 14.6x 81.11x80x10 ... 20,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 50 ft. of Hickory-st., 66.2x100x60x 100.11 ... 2,720
Myrtle-av., s. s., 28.10 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 41.2x28, 103x87.10x28.1 ... 5,500
Railroad-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100 ... 200
Lot No. 10, block No. 16, map of heirs of J. Wyckoff (deed 1864) ... 1,150
Lot No. 71, J. Greacen's map ... 17,000
Lot No. 82, G. Schenck's, East New-York ... 250
Lot No. 133, adjoining T. T. Cowenhoven's, 100 ft. w. of Clarkson-av., 77.3x104, c. e. ... 115

Leases Recorded.

Carroll-st., s. s., 369 ft. w. of 5 years, per year ... $219
3d-av., 8 years ... 13 years, per year ... 360
Franklin-st., w. s., 63.8 ft. s. of Greenpoint-av., 4 years, per year ... 500
Nevins-st., Gowanus Canal and 5 years, per year ... 1,000
Union-st., large plot, 10 years 5 years, per year ... 1,200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Plot of 8 acres, adj. woodland of Wm. Hall ... $800

Oyster Bay.

Plot of 18 acres, mouth of Mill Neck Creek, adj. Underhill's ... $1,200
Cedar Swamp to Brookville Swamp, n. s., adj. Carroll's, 4 acres ... 800

Rockville Centre.

Lot adj. M. E. Church, 18x— ... $32

Long Island City.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, each 50x125 ... $1,375
Lots Nos. 9 and 21, block No. 4, each 5 x1.0 ... 1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Harrison.

White Plains road, s. s., 85 acres farm land, D. Anderson's ... $36,000

Rye.

Boston Post road, s. s., James Weeks', 2.6x26x6 ... $60

Fordham.

Grove-st., n. e. s., Adamsville, Eliz. Koen's, h. and l. 100x100 ... $3,000

Yonkers.

Hudson-st., s. s., Maria Bailey, 19x95 ... $4,000
Guion-st., s. s., lot No. 248, J. Siebert's, 50x120x50x 126 ... $325
Plot e. s. of Hudson R. R., E. D. Ewen's, 3 acres ... $10,000

Morrisania.

138th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 1,143, 1,144, 1,145, block No. 24, 75x100 ... $3,750

Pelham.

Prospect Hill to Pelhamville road, lot No. 18, Nay estate, 4½ acres ... $4,000
Pelhamville road and Old Boston road, s. e. cor., 16 acres and houses ... 16,000

North Salem.

Centre-st., s. s., and Lumber-st., n. s., Croton Falls, estate T. R. Lea, 50x150x50x150 ... $2,500

Westchester.

1st-av., e. s., Olinville, part lot No. 40, J. Karr's, 50x100 ... $180

White Plains.

Railroad-av. and Court-st., s. e. cor., stone buildings, &c., 100x100 ... $12,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., s. s., 87 ft. s. of Lombardy-st., 1 lot, 25x168, and 1 lot 25x167 ... $10,000
Clifford-st., 75 ft. from Avenue F, 25x104 ... 135
Jones-st., w. s., A. Zimmerman's prop., 25x100 ... 3,500
Linden-st., n. s., A. Dean's prop., 25x88 ... 1,800
Livingston-st., w. s., 456 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100 ... 1,375
Nichols-st., s. s., 498 ft. e. of South Prospect-st., 30x100 ... 4,000

Orange.

Nassau-st., s. s., 165 ft. from Myrtle-st., 50x104 ... $810
Nassau-st., n. s., 176 ft. from Myrtle-st., 104x110 ... 110
Nassau-st., s. s., 305 ft. from Myrtle-st., 105x163 ... 940

East Orange.

Lincoln-st., e. s., E. O. Doremus', 163x106 ... $1,500

Montclair.

Pompton road, n. s., M. Mulhurin's ... $1,700

Bloomfield.

Patterson road, n. w. s., M. Sigler's, 24¾ acres ... $4,140

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	19,890
Flour, bbls.	17,368	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	246
Wheat, bushels	105,170	Lard, pkgs.	90
Corn, bushels	31,259	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	775
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	299
Oats, bushels	44,500	Petroleum, bbls.	1,698

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues dull and heavy at 42½c.@43½c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been quoted steady for seasonable work, but has been comparatively quiet. We repeat our figures: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue salable and steady, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $16@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, including Adamantine at 21c.@24c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@50c., and Patent do., 53c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues moderate in demand, including Rosendale at $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in active request at very full prices, including Anthracite from yard, at $8 50@$11 50, as extremes, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, (in round lots,) $20; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14 75@$15; Newcastle Gas, $10 25@$10 50 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm and in fair demand, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been heavy and lower to-day. Sales have been reported of 2,551 bales, (of which 28 bales were sold to arrive,) including 360 bales to spinners, 57 bales to speculators, 1,832 bales to shippers, and 302 bales in transit. Sales were also reported of 200 bales for December at 23½c., average Middling, and 200 bales any time to Dec. 6, at 24½c. do, ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23½	24	24¼@24½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Middling, ⅌ lb	25½	25½	25¼@25¾
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	14,916
Receipts last week	22,939
Receipts preceding week	19,767
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	115,985
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	506,367
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	622,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	27,479
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	240,747
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	294,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	193,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	117,000
Exports, same time last year	59,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	142,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	119,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in fair request at generally uniform prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in, including Live Geese at 88c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue dull and nominal at $3@$3 10 for Canton, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in slack request at essentially unaltered quotations.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17 50@$21 75; No. 2 do., $14@$19; No. 3 do., $9 75@$11 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 45c.@48c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in moderate request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 80@$3 90 ⅌ box; Currants at 12½c.@13c.; Almonds at 18c.@20c.; Figs at 19c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 11½c.@12c.; Dates, 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted off again in price to-day 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., in most instances, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,150 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 30@$6 85; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 85@$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 90@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour continues in light demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $7 85@$8 85 for poor to fair, and $8 85@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 300 sacks at $6 25@$10 50 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $5 60@$7 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less request at $5 10@$5 65 for Western; $5 50@$6 for Citys; $5 45@$5 80 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $4 20@$4 70 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more request but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 25@$2 40; Red and Amber do. Winter, at $1 90@$1 95; No. 1 Spring at $1 62@$1 63; No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 53, chiefly at $1 52@$1 53; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 60; No. 3 Spring at $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,500 bushels at $1 09@$1 13½ for unsound, and $1 14@$1 16½ for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; also, $1 08 for new yellow Tennessee, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased at $1 40@$1 49 for Western, ⅌ bushel; market dull. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quiet to-day, and quoted lower in price; sales, 48,000 bushels Western at 74c.@75c., chiefly at 74½c.@75c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M. Nov. 5, 1868:

Wheat—R. W. Boyd, Oswego; Ellen, Buffalo; M. Rowe, Buffalo; Joseph Mattimore, Buffalo; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Oswego; W. C. Streeter, Buffalo; Emma Petrie, Buffalo; Everett, Buffalo; Perry E. Tolles, Buffalo; E. C. Potter, Buffalo; Maggie O'Rourke, Buffalo; H. T. Seamans, Oswego; E. C. Seymour, Buffalo; J. E. Hecox, Buffalo; C. A. Walwrath, Buffalo; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo; Thos. Kearney, Buffalo; Alpine, Buffalo; James Frazee, Oswego; G. B. McClellan, Buffalo; Virgil E. Bailey, Buffalo.

Oats—Gen. Sherman, Buffalo; J. J. Cozans, Buffalo; A. H. Smith, Lockport; D. S. Graves, Buffalo; J. J. Munger, Buffalo; Eugene B. Mattison, Buffalo; Frank Sherman, Buffalo.

Corn—Ellen E. Johnson, Oswego; Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Buffalo; Frank Brodeck, Lockport; S. T. Hayt, Oswego; W. G. Lapham, Oswego; John H. Coates, Buffalo.

Barley—S. E. Anthony, Rome; Oceola, Ithaca; N. Stewar, Rochester; J. Batcher, Penn Yan.

Rye—Mary E. Horn, Buffalo; A. J. Walker, Buffalo; W. C. Rodgers, Buffalo.

Lumber—James Louden, Buffalo; Nellie, Oswego; Union Forever, Oswego; W. A. Failey, Oswego; Geo. D. Moore, Rome; G. Tevinum, Buffalo; J. Fisher, Jr., Buffalo; A. D. Eno, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; T. F. Hand, Buffalo.

Coal—Star, Buffalo; Clark Gale, Buffalo; M. W. Newcomb, Geneva; H. A. Frink, Geneva.

Apples—Alex. Bowley, Newark; Farnham, Port Byron; L. D. Haynes, Palmyra.

Flour—E. F. Blanchard, Fulton; Newark, Rochester.

Lime—Everglade, Rome.

Plaster—Wm. A. Watt, Jones' Landing.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue quite dull, at 18½c.@19½c. and 21½c.@22c. respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is inactive at $87@$88 ⅌ ton.

HAY—North River bale has been in rather more demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in better supply and light demand, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Michigans, 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The week under review has been one of extreme depression and dullness in the Hop trade, consequent upon a further decline in gold, and the unprecedented heavy receipts. At no time within the memory of our oldest dealers, have so many Hops arrived on this market in a single week. We are not able to give the exact number of bales received, but it will not fall far short of 10,000. While we hardly feel warranted in reducing our quotations, it may be well to note the fact, that sales of choice Hops have been made on terms private, and at prices considerably below last week's rates; but it has been only by holders, who, by the pressing necessities of their pecuniary position have been obliged to realize. If a decline in values is really noticeable, we feel that it must be only temporary; our foreign advices received this morning, justifying the belief that our Hops are meeting with much more favor on the London market than we have been led to anticipate, and prices of fine grades are not likely to go lower. Whatever course London dealers or their representatives here may see fit to pursue, the fact is becoming more apparent that in order to secure the cream of our stock, more liberality must be shown in price. With the present low premium on gold, there is not a living profit to shippers who have to buy their Hops on this market and pay 20c. ⅌ lb. In fact, it is losing business to them as well as to producers, and cannot be continued. Exports for week ending Wednesday, Nov. 4: To Bremen, 156 bales; to Glasgow, 5 bales; to Liverpool, 511 bales; to London, 578 bales. Total, 1,250 bales—mostly on owner's account. As many of our friends may not understand what is meant by shipping on 'owner's account,' we refer to a system of exporting to raise money. In other words, by placing Hops in the hands of foreign houses here and abroad, whereby an advance is obtained, and the Hops are forwarded to foreign ports, to be sold for account of the owner. This is frequently done where no profit is apparent, but for the mere purpose of making a 'raise,' as it is termed. We would further add that this business is done only by those who have accumulated a stock too heavy for them to carry, and hence are compelled to unload in this manner. We mention this fact to convey to the minds of our friends a true idea of some of the tricks of exporters, and to show them that all Hops shipped abroad are by no means on *bona fide* orders. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date 24th October: 'Since our last, our market here has been most inactive for home growths. The fine lots offered (very few in number) disappeared, barely realizing recent values; while lower grades are unnoticed at daily declining rates. New Americans command attention (in spite of the depression which prevails) at prices varying from 90s.@101s., and this week's arrivals have nearly all been cleared out at these values. Foreign markets are reported dull and declining. The firmer tone which existed in Belgium has given way, and a fall of from 3s.@5s. ⅌ cwt. has been submitted to. Fine Alost are freely offering from 48s.@50s. The Bavarian markets are even more severely depressed, trade being perfectly stagnant, with scarcely a buyer to be found, and dealers seem afraid of fine Bavarians at 75s.@80s. Every other class of Hops seems equally out of favor.'"

HEMP—Is in limited demand, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 11½c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $3@$3 12 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 75 for Common and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately active, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$21 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been a fair call for desirable stock at steady rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c. Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 29c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—The leading kinds have been in fairly active request. Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40 50@$43; No. 2 do., $37; American Forge, $34@$38; Scotch Pig, $42@$44 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$92 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 42½@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $7 25@$7 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 25½c.@25½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 27½c.@27½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 12½@$6, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in quite moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 45c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@97½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Rosin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Continues inactive at $57 50@$63 50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 27½c.@30½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull to-day, and prices have been quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of only 950 bbls., in lots, at $26 75@$27 for Western and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $26 75, cash; $25 50@$26 50 for $26 75 for small lots of old Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive and heavy; sales equal to 125 packages, at 13½@16½c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive to-day at about previous prices; sales 35 boxes, part Short Rib, at 16c.@16½c. Lard is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 16c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in light demand at $11@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$23 for Extra do.; and $5 50@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and Indian Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce; sales, 65 tierces. Beef Hams have been in slack request to-day at $28@$31 for New, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been rather quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware, and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	42 @45
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half-firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	45 @47
State half-firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	40 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	36 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime	33 @36
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been very quiet at $9@$9 50 for Carolina, and $8 87@$9 12 for cleaned East India ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been salable and firm, including Turk's Island at 48c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 87½; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues in light request at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Continue inactive, including Clover at from 12½c.@13c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 22½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 87@$3 12 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for; Honduras Deer, 47½c.; San Juan, 42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@33c.; Sisal, 47c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47c.@49c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c.; Cape, 47½@55c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SPICES—Have been in demand and quoted steady, including Mace at 97½c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92c.@96c.; Cassia at 56c.@57c.; Cloves at 30c.@31c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 20c.@21c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 880 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c., and 356 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13c.; 31,600 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at rather easier prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 12½@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 60; Young Hyson at 90c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 72½c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The money pressure operates against an active business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@11½c., and 25 hhds. Virginia at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Of the business in October Messrs. M. RADER & SON report a fair degree of activity in Kentucky, but at easier prices. Relative to the crop prospect, they express the belief that from 80,000 to 90,000 hhds. will reach the coast the coming season, and they speak of the quality as being generally described as being leafy, tending toward dark colors. In the Clarksville and Western district part of the crop is reported of a very good, substantial character and good length. We have again to lower our standard of prices, caused in part by the lower stand of gold. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—The small and unsatisfactory stocks on hand, the high prices exacted for anything desirable, and the near approach of a Presidential election, have combined to limit transactions to a small amount. For export, the trade has almost ceased; the unsatisfactory accounts received from late shipments, together with the fact that we are near the end of the season, has determined shippers to stop operating except at great inducements. The home trade has been moderately active, and confined principally to Connecticut, which has been taken to some extent at previous prices, although there is some inclination to reduce figures on the low and medium grades. For State and Pennsylvania there is very little inquiry; Ohio is slow of sale except for fillers, which are taken freely from 5½c.@6c. for cutting. In the new crop not much has been done as yet in the country, except Ohio, from whence we hear of considerable purchases at high figures, and unless the crop is very fine we do not see how high prices can be obtained, as with a full and good crop in other sections, shippers and manufacturers will expect to buy at lower rates. Sales 1,100 cases Connecticut, 11c., 14c., 18c., 21c., 30c., 48c., 50c., 55c., 60c.; 200 cases State, 10½c., 22c., 32c.; 750 cases Ohio, 6½c., 6c., 7½c., 8½c.; 400 cases Pennsylvania, 7c., 7½c., 8½c., 11c., 15c. *Quotations for Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 5c.@6c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 12c.@21c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—There has been a good demand throughout the month for leafy and well cured fillers, and the low rate of gold ruling during the latter part of the month, stimulated jobbers to lay in supplies, which resulted in sales of about 3,500 bales at prices somewhat reduced with the fall in gold; 2,200 bales were reshipped. *Yara Tobacco*—This article has been very active, and although large supplies were received, the quality and leaf showing so much superior to former years—especially so with regard to the I cuts—that jobbers took hold willingly, and some 2,600 bales changed hands at from 17c.@18c., gold, in bond, for I cuts, and from 23c.@25c. ⅌ lb., gold, in bond, for assorted lots. This sort, being sold much lower than Havana, has induced manufacturers to use it to some extent in place of that article: 700 bales were exported. We quote as follows: Havana, Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—The demand this month was confined to jobbing sales of bright pounds, and small lots of black work for shipping, in which a few houses participated. The balance of the trade have scarcely had a duller month than the one just past. Prices are nominally without change, but incline in favor of the buyers. We continue our former quotations. Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at $1@$1 03, nearly all at $1 03, ⅌ gallon. Market irregular.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. by sail, and 3s. by steamer, ⅌ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a vessel with 2,500 quarters Wheat at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Rotterdam, heavy goods at 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. For the Continent, four vessels from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Ivans, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welsh, Henrich, Thompson, John O'Brien, Fettner, and Perley—13.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on roll call, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH WANTED.—THE PERSON WHO took the advertiser's watch and gold chain is welcome to the latter, if he will return the watch to S. HAMMOND, No. 41 William-st. It is valued as a keepsake, and has the owner's name on the face and on the works.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR LEFT IN AN 8th-av. car, Nov. 5, a small PACKAGE, containing C. O. D. envelopes with money in them. The above reward will be paid for the same, and the thanks of the expressman who lost it, by leaving the same in the express office, No. 114 Reade-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Teston, Mlle. Lambelle, M. Deore, H. Ledue, M. Dumbaine, M. Quilon and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. L. W. Wallack, Dan. Bandmann, Geo. Holland, A. W. Fenno, C. R. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Oliza Jennings, Mrs. H. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Fifth-av., near 29th-st.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonsset, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Cabel, Cerrier, Scokaert, Bourgoin and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
CAMILLE. Leading character by Matilda Heron.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 9th-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The rebels of Tennessee made two dastardly attempts last week to assassinate Gen. W. J. SMITH, a Republican candidate for Congress. He was assaulted twice in the cars while traveling to meet his appointments by gangs of rowdies, who beat him severely, and would have taken his life had he not been rescued by the conductors of the trains.

Gen. GRANT declines a formal reception in Washington on his return. The "Boys in Blue" were preparing to do him honor in a most enthusiastic manner, but he notified them that he would prefer to return quietly to his duties without any display. They propose, however, to give him a serenade and a torchlight procession soon after his arrival.

It is reported that the Archbishopric of Canada has been tendered to Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of the Diocese of Illinois. He has not yet decided whether he will accept or not.

Lord MONCK, Governor-General of Canada, will sail for England on the 14th inst. His successor, Sir JOHN YOUNG, will await his arrival, and Gen. WYNDHAM will be sworn in as Administrator during the interim.

On Tuesday next the charter elections take place in Charleston, S. C. A Mayor and Alderman are to be elected for three years.

FRANK RAY and JONATHAN YOUNG were recently killed in an affray at Cheyenne, Nebraska.

One of the editors of the St. Louis *Times*, who refused to take the test oath, and who consequently could not get registered, has brought suit against the Registers, laying his damages at $10,000. The case will go to the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law. FRANK BLAIR has had a similar case pending for over a year.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has submitted his annual report. It shows an expenditure of $3,977,000. There were expended for school purposes $200,000, of which sum the freedmen paid $360,000, Northern benevolent societies $760,000, and the Bureau $94,000. He thinks there is no necessity for continuing the Bureau beyond the time fixed by law, Jan. 1. He proposes to continue the freedmen's hospitals at Washington, Richmond, Vicksburg and New-Orleans, and estimates the expense of so doing at $90,000. The educational work among the freedmen, and the supervision of their claims for collection, is to be continued until Congress takes further action in the matter.

Returns thus far received indicate that the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention in New-Hampshire has been carried by a large majority.

It is asserted in Richmond that parties outside of the State have offered $1,500,000 in Virginia State bonds, and $500,000 in currency for the State's interest in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

A wealthy lady in Buffalo who recently lost her pocket-book containing a large sum of money, rewarded the ragged little boy who followed her several blocks and restored it to her, by tossing him an apple.

The report that typhoid fever prevailed to a great extent at Vassar College is denied by the President of that institution. He says that during the past three weeks there have been but thirty-five cases of sickness in a family of four hundred persons, and in only nine of these cases did the disease assume a typhoid character.

At the election for members of the Legislature held in British Columbia on Thursday, those candidates who favored joining the Dominion of Canada were successful in every instance. An immensely large vote was polled, in consequence of foreigners of three months' residence having been permitted to vote.

A man named JONES, formerly mail-carrier between La Mesilla, New-Mexico, and Tucson, Arizona, was recently arrested by a detective of the United States Treasury Department, charged with passing counterfeit money, and $32,000 of a good imitation of the genuine greenback was found on his person, generally in denominations of $50. He also had about $2,500 in good legal tender. Upon an examination before the proper authorities he was held to bail in $10,000, but upon being released, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

The Providence *Journal* says that one of the wealthiest residents of that city, who died last week, is understood to have bequeathed nearly his entire fortune to a female clairvoyant, or Spiritualist physician, at whose residence in the Ninth Ward he died. The amount of property involved is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. The will has been presented for probate, and steps have already been taken for contesting it. The deceased was a bachelor, and his legal heirs are brothers and nephews.

One night last week, some scoundrels entered the Congregational Church at London, Canada, destroyed the organ, the harmonium, tore up hymn-books, cut the Bible to pieces, and did considerable other damage.

The price of wheat in St. Paul, Min., has gone down to 75 and 80 cents per bushel, and flour sells at $5 per barrel.

Recently two young men were playing ball in San Francisco, when one of them struck at the ball and instantly fell forward and expired, without saying a word. Disease of the heart was the occasion of his death.

The body of the missing SARAH BARBER, of Benson, Vt., was found in Lake Champlain Wednesday noon. Her arms were folded, and all her clothing, even to gloves, had been put on with scrupulous care. It was, doubtless, deliberate suicide.

While Gen. BUTLER was speaking at Lowell on Wednesday night, some one threw a stone at him, but struck an old gentleman named MCKNOWN, injuring him severely. The Republican Committee immediately offered a reward of $50 for the apprehension of the culprit, and Gen. BUTLER added $500 to the sum.

There was a large bell on board the propeller *Northampton* at the time of her disaster in New-Haven Harbor, designed for a church in Wolcottville, Conn. It has been recovered.

A few days since four laborers in a brick-yard in Glasco, Ulster County, while drunk, broke into a saloon and so beat PHILIP OSTERHOUDT, a young negro, that he died of his injuries in a few hours.

A pleasant reunion of the New-England Club was held at the Union League Club rooms last evening. The occasion was the unveiling of BALL'S colossal bust of DANIEL WEBSTER, presented to the Society by Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL. Addresses were made by this gentleman, by Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

Mayor HOFFMAN was serenaded last night at the Clarendon Hotel. He addressed his friends from the balcony. Addresses were also delivered by the Governor elect of New-Jersey, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN and others. The gathering out of doors was not large.

Cotton was heavy and lower yesterday. Breadstuffs were also cheaper, and less inquired for. Provisions were quiet; prices irregular. Groceries in demand. Freights inactive.

In the family marketing line the changes in price have not been important, though the tendency has been in favor of buyers. The demand for most articles has been quite moderate.

Our Minister in England.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is very sincere and earnest in his efforts to promote the most friendly and cordial relations between England and the United States,—and the object is so laudable that we heartily approve his desire to secure it. But we cannot help thinking that he makes a very grave mistake in some of the means by which he seeks it. He puts his country, which he is supposed to represent, in a false and discreditable attitude, for an object which, though highly desirable, is not worth the price he makes us pay for it.

The sympathies of the governing classes of England were with the rebels, and against the Government, during our civil war. Some of her most eminent statesmen gave expression to those sympathies in various ways while the war was raging. Earl RUSSELL said "the North was contending for empire, and the South for independence." Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of JEFF. DAVIS as having created a nation. And other Englishmen of the highest class gave utterance to similar sentiments. But this was of little consequence. These men may have been mistaken in their opinions, as some of them now frankly confess they were. And neither opinions nor the mere expressions of them are of much consequence in such a case. Nor is it to be forgotten that while the men who then were the Government of England held these opinions, they rejected and defeated the proposal made to them by the French Emperor to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thus end the contest by dividing our Union. These men, moreover, by their high ability, their long public service, and their influence on the current of events, are entitled to respect, in spite of their errors and mistakes in regard to our war.

It is quite right and proper, therefore, for Mr. JOHNSON to cultivate friendly relations with them and to seek their aid in his efforts to promote peace between the two countries.

But there is another class of Englishmen who have no such claims upon his friendship or favor, and of whom he would never have heard but for their *acts* of open and avowed hostility to his country,—acts prompted by base and ignoble motives, and intended to inflict upon the growth, prosperity and power of the nation he represents, the heaviest and most damaging blow. Two of these men are ROEBUCK and LAIRD. The former did everything in his power, in Parliament and elsewhere, to induce the English Government to espouse the rebel cause, avowedly for the purpose of crippling the growth and destroying the prestige and power of the American Republic. He has recently defined his action, and the motive that governed him, in a speech from which we make the following extract:

"The American rebellion broke out, and *all I did was—all I asked was that we should acknowledge the Southern States as sovereign and independent States.* Now, I will tell you distinctly; I will make a frank breast of it, and you shall not mistake me. My belief is that the American people bye and bye will be so numerous that they will be all powerful among mankind. I have ever found—I beg you to listen and think upon what I say—I have ever found that persons of despotic power—that is, of uncontrolled power—do not use that power as they ought to do. My object was to prevent the United States from having that immense uncontrolled power, and I said, *'Here is the opportunity; we can take it with perfect safety.'* 'Here is an opportunity; acknowledge these States, just as America acknowledged Hungary when she was in rebellion against Austria; we have the sanction of American example; acknowledge the existence of these States.' The moment that acknowledgment had come, *away would have gone the blockade of the shores of America. There would have been an end to the American civil war, very much, I believe, to the benefit of the separate States themselves;* and if that had been done I believe that mankind would have received an immense benefit. I had to look at the destinies of mankind; and I thought for the destinies of mankind that *we should have taken that opportunity of separating the United States.* And no body feels this more than they who govern the United States now. They are surrounded with difficulties; they cannot heal the wounds which were then made, and I believe, if they dared to speak the truth, *they would say they were sorry peace was not made upon the terms that I propose.*"

The late election furnishes the only comment that need be made on the opinions then expressed by Mr. ROEBUCK.

Mr. LAIRD said less than Mr. ROEBUCK, but he did more. He entered into the active service of the rebel Government. He built them a navy. He built the *Alabama*, and, by deceiving his own Government, managed to arm, equip and man her, and put her into the rebel service. That is the only thing Mr. LAIRD has ever done, during the whole course of his life, to make him known, even by name, to the Government, the people, or the Foreign Ministers of the United States. But for that act of hostility he would never have been heard of on this side of the Atlantic. He has no consideration at home which entitles him to special respect,—no influence which it is worth while to conciliate. He is only known in this country as its active and effective *enemy*,—not from necessity, but from choice,—not openly and in a way which would make him responsible to us for his acts, but in a stealthy, cowardly way, sheltered by his alienage from all risk and stabbing us, not in any cause of his own, but as the hired and paid assassin of the Southern rebels.

Now these are the two men whom our Minister has selected in England for special attentions, and to whom he has made it a point to pay special tribute. He sits by their side at dinners given in honor of his country, and takes pains to express the special delight which their presence gives him. He ventures to hope *they* are willing to "forego the past,"—to forgive us for not allowing them to destroy us, as they tried their best to do! He had been warned against the Liverpool banquet, he said, and told that these men would be there. But this would be "all the more gratifying" to him, because "it would show," he says, "that they were willing to forego the recent past:"

"I was cautioned—whether by friends, merely friends or not, it is not for me to say,—that I should not be present upon an occasion like this, because there would be at it certain gentlemen who, by word, by speech, or by act, aided or encouraged my Southern brethren during our late unhappy conflict. My answer was that if it should be so, *so much the more gratifying would it be to me*, because it would afford an assurance to the people of my country, and to my Government, as well as to myself, that *former differences are forgotten*, and that the heart that beats in Liverpool is like the heart that beats throughout the Kingdom, a heart *full of friendship* for the people of the United States."

And Mr. JOHNSON proceeds to magnify, at length and with great eloquence, the *commerce* of Liverpool, and to glorify the superiority of England over all the other nations of the earth, in that particular branch of industry and enterprise. Did it not occur to Mr. JOHNSON that the man sitting by his side, in whose presence he so greatly rejoiced, had done more than any other man living to reduce our commerce to its shameful inferiority, and to build up at our expense the commerce of the port he was so highly praising? Did he think of the peaceful merchantmen, the unarmed whalers, the harmless American vessels of all kinds, which Mr. LAIRD had caused to be burned or sunk at sea, for the purpose of crippling American commerce and reducing it to its present state of degradation and inferiority?

Mr. JOHNSON's language approaches that of servility. It indicates a temper of subserviency. It looks as if the people of the United States were craving English friendship, like dependent mendicants, and were willing to cringe and abase themselves in order to win it. Nothing could be further from the fact, and the people of England will be sadly misled if they come to any such conclusion. We do desire to be on good terms, and to maintain friendly relations, with England; but we never needed her friendship less than we do now. We acknowledge the service her Government did us in not following the advice of ROEBUCK, or imitating the example of LAIRD, and seizing the opportunity to strike us a damaging and possibly a fatal blow, when we were comparatively helpless, and when those base and cowardly counselors deemed it therefore "safe." But we must not be supposed to have forgotten *their* action,—still less must it be thought we have fallen so low as to crave *their* forgiveness, or to hold them and their sentiments otherwise than in contempt and detestation.

Mr. JOHNSON is retarding the work he is trying to accomplish. He may think he is allaying ill feeling in England toward the United States;—but he is arousing it afresh among his own countrymen. They listen to his praises of such men as WHARNCLIFFE and ROEBUCK and LAIRD with disgust and displeasure; and they produce very much the same effect on public sentiment here at home, as the Democratic eulogies of LEE and JEFF DAVIS and other rebel leaders, had on the sentiment of the North and West during the recent political contest. If Mr. JOHNSON would avoid an analogous result, and avert a kindred catastrophe, he should do more to represent, and less to exasperate, the sentiment of his countrymen at home.

Illegal Voting—The Proposed Investigation.

We trust that the Committee appointed by the Union League Club will not be deterred by difficulties from prosecuting effectively the investigation into the frauds which disgraced the election in this State. The existence of fraud to an extent which gave New-York to the Democracy is a fact that needs no further proof. Its precise extent, however, the forms it assumed, and the agencies which either conducted it or rendered its perpetration comparatively easy, are points that should be subjected to an exhaustive inquiry. It is not alone the number of "repeaters" who did service on the occasion, or the amount of unlawful registration, or the number of votes received in excess of the registered list. These are all important matters for examination, and the result, when reached, will afford *prima facie* evidence of the degree to which the Democratic Party is indebted for its success to means in conflict with the law.

But the chief value of the investigation is in its bearing upon the system which has fostered these frauds and rendered their perpetration possible. *That* is the point to which the Committee may most usefully direct its labors. It embraces the manufacture of citizens by the local Courts—the farce of naturalization as now conducted and the facilities provided for its enactment; the management of registration; the reception of votes, and the final process of counting. By common consent, each of these stages of the business is tainted with gross fraud. Together, they constitute the sum of villainy by which the influence of honest voters is neutralized, and the safety of republican institutions is placed in peril. The Committee appointed on Thursday evening will imperfectly fulfill its task if it fail to take cognizance of the entire subject. Anything less than this will leave the problem of illegal voting only partially solved, and will by so much impede the searching scrutiny which should be the principal object of the investigation.

For similar reasons, it appears undesirable to mix up an inquiry into a bad system with a contest touching the election of one who is believed to have profited by the frauds that are to be exposed. A really effective inquiry must be in a certain sense non-partisan. It is an effort in behalf of law and honesty and good government, and should not be prejudiced by association with a merely partisan struggle. Whether Mr. HOFFMAN retain the Gubernatorial chair, or be ousted from it by legal process, is of less importance than the exposure and correction of the frauds by which the *bona fide* opinion of the State is robbed of its rightful influence. The personal part of the question relates to a single term. The system is lasting, and concerns the results of elections to be hereafter held. Hence we would exclude from the question the proposal to contest the return of Mr. HOFFMAN as a proposal certain to awaken partisan feeling, and so to damage the material purpose of the inquiry. It is not probable, in the first place, that the contest recommended by the Club would terminate in the installation of Mr. GRISWOLD; for though fraudulent voting be proved, the political complexion of the votes so rendered cannot be susceptible of demonstration. In the next place, the law's delays would all be in Mr. HOFFMAN's favor; and he would have the further advantage of support from many who, while desirous of arresting wrong-doing, would not be willing to sanction a partisan proceeding.

If, as Mr. GREELEY says, some particular point of action is needed to attract testimony, why does not he become the prosecuter, instead of Mr. GRISWOLD? He was the Republican candidate for Register, received the full party vote, and suffered defeat from the same causes that affected the other candidates. And there is this in Mr. GREELEY's favor: nobody suspects him of being, in the vulgar sense, an office-seeker. He accepted the nomination to serve his party and the public—not to gratify cravings which might cast a shade over a contest for the office. Will not he take the initiative? Will not he assume the responsibility he urges upon another, but which none can better afford to carry than himself?

Essential Conditions of Peace.

The election of GRANT, if it have any bearing upon reconstruction, signifies a determination to uphold the settlement that has been made. It is an emphatic answer to the Southern nullifiers, and a warning that they will not be suffered to overthrow by force, or to frustrate by fraud, the State Governments organized under the law. It is a declaration that the new Governments are entitled to Federal recognition, and will receive whatever Federal assistance is required to maintain order within their respective boundaries. Hitherto there have been doubts upon this point—doubts suggested by Mr. JOHNSON and eagerly turned to account by the discontented portion of the South. They can exist no longer. The country has affirmed the validity of what Congress has done, and Gen. GRANT will enter upon the duties of the Executive in hearty sympathy with Congress, and with a known purpose to tolerate none of the outrages which have disgraced the Democracy in Georgia and Louisiana. The local authorities will have the moral support of the national authorities, and more if necessary. They will be enabled to vindicate their own laws, and to crush the conspiracies which have so far menaced their existence. There will be free speech and free voting. Republican meetings will not be made pretexts for massacre, as at Camilla, nor will the polls be in the keeping of the Ku-klux, as in Louisiana. Order, the basis of liberty, will thus be secured.

By extricating the results of reconstruction from the difficulties which now embarrass its action, the nature of pending controversies will be greatly improved. The opposition will be compelled to modify its tactics. Instead of relying upon the intervention of the President or the power of local organization to put down the new order of things, it will be constrained to acknowledge the limitations of local law in any further agitation for change. The hope of extraneous help must be abandoned. The means indicated by the State Constitutions will be seen to be the only means permissible in the premises. Reliance upon peaceful reform will take the place of dependence upon revolution. The fact that the people of each reconstructed State now control completely their own affairs, being once recognized, the system created by Congress will, for the first time, have a fair trial. The system of reconstruction *per se*, as a thing subject to Executive or Congressional action, will cease to be debatable; and the efforts of those who are dissatisfied with its operation will be directed toward ordinary methods of amendment. The present *status* of the colored people will in this way be gradually conceded, and Democratic politicians will be driven in self-defence to rely upon their cooperation for carrying out desired modifications of local law. The effect must be favorable to a gradual abatement of the prevailing hostility. An acceptance of results will be substituted for resistance to the agencies by which they have been produced.

If, however, the Southern extremists are henceforth to be required to accept the situation and to confine their efforts to legal channels, it is evident that corresponding restraint should be placed upon those who, for different reasons, desire still to keep reconstruction an open question. Both classes of extremists ought to be subject to the same rule. If those of the South are to abandon the hope and plan of disturbing what has been accomplished, or rather to employ only the means provided by the several Constitutions, it follows that the agitation threatened by Northern extremists ought also to be discountenanced. There can be no reasonable expectation of maintaining reconstruction as a finality, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned, unless the advocates of perpetual change in the interest of ultra-radicalism are made to learn the lesson of reliance upon other powers than Congress for the attainment of their ends.

Signs here and there appear which render expedient the removal of misapprehension upon this subject. WENDELL PHILLIPS' organ, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, remarks that "it has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars." Gen. BUTLER, in his speech at Lowell after the election, describes a similar idea. He, too, seems to contemplate legislative tinkering mainly to secure partisan supremacy in the reconstructed States.

Now, no room should be left for the renewal of the agitation which these utterances distinctly indicate. Certainly it is important that every attempt to press further demands upon States which have been restored to the Union be promptly and firmly discouraged. Possibly some further legislation may be necessary in the case of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, which are yet under military rule; though we have no right to assume even this until the machinery which has proved effective in seven States break down in these three. Possibly, moreover, interference may be justifiable in regard to Georgia, where a fundamental condition of restoration has been violated, and where the act of restoration may, on investigation, be found vitiated by fraud. With these possible exceptions, Congress has no more to do with reconstruction than with States never compromised by rebellion. In six States, at least, it is a finished work, to be upheld by the Executive if unlawfully assailed, but otherwise subject to the exclusive control of the enfranchised citizens of the States themselves.

This view does not preclude such an amendment of the general law as shall reinvest the restored States with the same power of organizing and arming militia that is possessed by other States. So much is called for in the interest of order, and as a condition without which the self-sustaining capacity of the local Governments cannot be fairly tested. Nor do we presuppose indifference to the lawlessness prevailing in Louisiana and Georgia. But this is a matter for the Executive alone. The law as it is confers all needful authority, and though the loyal population has been denied the benefit of it under Mr. JOHNSON, it is quite certain that the complaint will cease when Gen. GRANT enters upon the duties of the Presidency. From that moment the law will be supreme, even in Louisiana. The Democracy will no longer be able practically to disfranchise Republicans, and by secret and murderous organizations to inspire terror throughout the State. This fact coupled with the increased strength and confidence which the Local Government will feel with GRANT as its supporter, will accomplish all that is proper in the demands of Messrs. BUTLER and PHILLIPS, and at the same time avert the evils inseparable from fresh agitation at Washington.

The verdict of the people has settled the controversy as between the friends and the enemies of reconstruction, and it is on every hand prudent and just to consider the whole subject ended, in relation to the States which have been fully restored to representation. To keep it before Congress with the avowed purpose of retaining control is to afford the very pretext for active hostility which the Southern Democrats desire. Take from them their last excuse by treating the business of reconstruction ended, except as a matter for local revision, and an important step will have been taken in the direction of perfect peace.

The Charter Election.

From the Tribune.

If the Republicans of this City see fit, in the Charter Election now at hand, to nominate and support Republican candidates on party grounds, *they will simply play into the hands of the plunderers and secure their triumph.* If they should see fit, on the contrary, to ignore politics in municipal matters, and unite with other good citizens in selecting and supporting the fittest and best men, they may save millions per annum in our taxes, and *arrest a downward tendency whereof the goal is ruin.* The choice rests, not with us, but with them, and there we leave it. If any reform is to be effected, the machinery of primary meetings must be discarded, and candidates otherwise chosen.

We are glad the *Tribune* has grown sensible on this subject at last. Hitherto it has always insisted on the duty of "nominating and supporting Republican candidates on party grounds,"—while the Republican Party has for several years been utterly unable to elect anybody in this City, and has only been strong enough to hold the balance of power between rival candidates of the Democracy. The *Tribune*, by its policy of running Republican candidates for Mayor, elected FERNANDO WOOD in 1862 against HAVEMEYER, as HOFFMAN was elected against WOOD in 1867. We are glad to perceive that the *Tribune* has at last discovered that the only effect of this course is to "play into the hands of the plunderers and secure their triumph." We hope the managers of the Republican Party in the City will also profit by their experience and pursue a wiser course hereafter.

The Treasury Statement—Financial Affairs Yesterday.

Secretary MCCULLOCH's detailed report of the recognized public indebtedness on the 1st inst. shows a *decrease* of $7,514,166 in the net aggregate of the national obligations since Oct. 1. The net total is given at $2,527,129,552 against $2,534,643,718 on the 1st ult. Of the debt, the coin interest bearing portion is now up to $2,107,577,950, or $7,423,650 more than a month before. The increase is altogether in the form of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, of which there are outstanding $1,602,312,250 of all issues, including $514,771,600 of the issue of 1862, and $1,087,540,650 of the subsequent issues of 1864, 1865, (old and new,) 1867 and 1868. In the currency interest bearing portion of the debt, a reduction is noted of $11,156,930, consisting of retired compound interest notes and three per cent. certificates, and in the matured debt, not presented for payment, a decrease is shown of $2,686,520. Of the six per cent. currency interest bearing bonds, issued in aid of the several Pacific Railroad enterprises, $2,560,000 were put out by the Department in October, making the outstanding aggregate of these bonds $42,194,000, against $39,634,000 a month ago. The statement, as a whole, is regarded as an encouraging one.

An unusually active and excited business was reported in the public funds, State and railway bonds, also railway and miscellaneous share property, yesterday, opening at generally very much lower figures, rallying rather sharply during the afternoon, but closing again quite weak and feverish. The fluctuations in values were frequent and extreme. The money pressure was not so severe against borrowers, especially late in the day; but there was no general modification of rates. An important suspension of a speculative operator was reported, but he speedily succeeded in making an arrangement with parties holding claims against him, whereby he obtained an extension on his contracts, with a view to complete liquidation. The City bank exchanges were up to 158½ millions.

Gold was in much more active speculative demand yesterday within the wide range of from 139 to 139¾. The closing price was 139¾. Government disbursed, through the local office, $683,567 of the November coin-interest, making the aggregate payments, on this account, thus far, about eleven and a quarter millions. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were about 108½ millions. According to the November debt statement, there were $103,407,935 of coin, and $10,465,033 of currency in the Treasury on the 1st inst., making an aggregate cash reserve of $113,873,619, against $110,257,841 on the 1st of October. Of the coin in the Treasury at the beginning of the current month, $83,691,145 belonged to the Government, and $19,716,840 to holders of an equivalent amount of outstanding coin certificates of deposit. On the 1st of October private depositors owned $20,236,400 of the $98,891,847 of coin then in the Treasury vaults.

MINOR TOPICS.

The next active political canvass which is to enlist effort and interest in this State is that for United States Senator. The Republicans, it seems certain, have both branches of the Legislature, and they will, therefore, have the choice. Senator MORGAN is a candidate for reelection, and it has been generally assumed that this would be acquiesced in by the party. Of late years, however, it has not been the habit of this State to reelect its Senators, except in the case of specially brilliant and distinguished service—Mr. SEWARD's reelection being the last. Senators FESS, PRESTON KING and HARRIS, though able and excellent men, were all replaced at the end of their first terms. It is quite likely, therefore, that Mr. MORGAN's reelection will not be conceded as a matter of course, though it will probably be carried. Gov. FENTON, it is generally believed now, will not be a candidate; but the name of JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor in the recent canvass, has been mentioned quite freely since the election in connection with the Senatorial question, and also with a place in Gen. GRANT's Cabinet. It is not impossible that Mr. GREELEY may also be again a candidate, and Mr. EVARTS will probably have friends anxious to see him in that position. Speculation on the subject has, however, scarcely taken tangible shape as yet.

The Sub-Treasury has been engaged all the week in paying out the November gold interest. The amount disbursed in this City up to last night was over 11 millions of dollars; and probably nearly a half of the total amount due is yet to come out. The ensuing week will doubtless see the greater part of this disbursed. The effect of the payments already made, together with the favorable result of the election, the favorable exhibit of the revenues, the strong state of the Treasury, and the general prosperity of the country, has been to lower the premium considerably, though not yet so much as the bears anticipated.

A decision in the State Supreme Court, of interest to a good many persons, was recorded in our columns yesterday. It seems that a law was enacted by the Legislature in 1865 directing the Croton Board to prepare a general plan for the sewerage of the City, and providing that until such a plan had been adopted no sewers should be constructed. A plan was devised, but not finally acted on, and the authorities have nevertheless gone on constructing sewers in various parts of the City, as if no such law existed. One of the persons assessed for building a sewer resisted payment on the ground that the assessment was illegal and invalid. The Supreme Court, first at special term and now at the general term, sustain his plea, and have entered an order vacating the assessment. The decision in fact vacates all the assessments made for the last two or three years for the construction of sewers.

The Republicans of this City have succeeded in electing just *one* Member of Assembly—JAMES A. RICHMOND, of the Seventh District, composed mainly of the Fifteenth Ward. That ward, moreover, is the only one that gave a majority for GRANT and GRISWOLD.

The *World* is (in all but its politics) a very respectable newspaper; but is it not pushing the matter of bragging about its infinite superiority over all other journals in the universe, just a little too far? It has every day, half a dozen articles more or less, proclaiming the utter uselessness and imbecility of all other newspapers, and the omniscience and superhuman genius which mark its own columns. It is not for us to estimate the calibre and character of the *World's* readers; we only know that we should scarcely venture to deal with ours in that way, even if we could do so truly—and we think it possible that we could use such language quite as truly as the *World* does, at all events. This fashion of incessant and unlimited bragging was set a good while ago, by a journal which few of its cotemporaries *profess* to imitate. That paper may have found it profitable so far as its pecuniary receipts are concerned, but in no other way. The *World* cannot surpass it in this particular line, and we are a little surprised that it enters upon such a rivalry. It may be assumed as a general thing, that if a newspaper is better in all respects, or in any one respect, than all others, *its readers* will be pretty sure to find it out; and they are not likely to take the bare assurance of its editor as conclusive evidence of the fact. However, the *World's* assurance may go further than ordinary assurance in this matter. It is certainly of a much stronger quality, and there is a good deal more of it.

In other columns will be found an elaborate and interesting article upon cotton and cotton manufactures. The immense development of the cotton interest in past times was not of more importance to the country than will be its future history. The crop of the present year shows that there is still good reason to expect a large growth of our great staple; and with peace, order and security in the Southern States next year, we may look forward to a crop approximating that of the years before the war.

The Democrats are consoling themselves, under their defeat, by reading history. They have discovered that Gen. GRANT was originally a Democrat. That is quite true,—but that was some time ago, before the Democracy became saturated with secession doctrines or sympathies. When GRANT was a Democrat DIX and STANTON and HOLT and BUTLER, and scores of others who are now on the other side, were Democrats. For those Democrats who sympathized with the rebellion, and who failed to aid and support the Government in its contest with rebellion, Gen. GRANT has never shown the slightest regard or respect, and we don't think he is likely to begin now.

As our readers know, we should have preferred the election of Mr. R. H. DANA rather than that of Gen. BUTLER, in the Fifth District of Massachusetts, though we have not deemed it within our province to take an active part in the canvass. We regard Mr. DANA as an abler and better man for the public service, and as a sounder Republican than Gen. BUTLER, though in that opinion the voters of the district evidently do not agree with us. We are glad to see, however, that Gen. BUTLER, now the election is over, has endeavored to remove an apprehension which had something to do with the sharpness of the contest against him. It was asserted, and widely feared, that he would not support Gen. GRANT's administration with cordiality or in good faith, but would put himself at the head of the Radical opposition to it, of which WENDELL PHILLIPS has been the prophet, and would probably be the chief apostle. Gen. BUTLER took the first opportunity of saying, at the Boston meeting on Wednesday, that "*the new Administration would have no firmer supporters than his constituents and himself*," and this declaration was received, as it deserved to be, with loud and hearty applause. We hope that the good sense which prompted Gen. BUTLER to make it, will also lead him to respect the public judgment on the financial question, rather than unduly and injuriously to press his own.

The detestable custom of using the scenery and drop-curtains of theatres as mediums for advertising all sorts of patent medicines, paper collars, patent squirts, crockery, dry goods, boots and shoes, harness, horse powders and hair oil, is being carried a trifle too far. In the representation of a very popular play at one of our Broadway theatres, a piece of scenery containing several score of advertisements—some of them very obnoxious—is kept in the presence of the audience for ten or fifteen minutes; and though there have been protests against it by the intelligent portion of the audience, it continues regularly to make its offensive appearance. We believe it was BARNUM who first in New-York gave prominence to this feature, and used it as a means of making money. It is utterly abominable, and should not for a moment be tolerated by any theatre deserving of the name.

ART MATTERS.

—BIERSTADT's large painting of "Mount Vesuvius at Midnight," now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S Gallery, is an interesting, though not a great work of art. Painted with the most careful attention to detail, and with the skill of a consummate master in the technicalities of his art, it wants the unity of effect and concentration of interest which we find in all great paintings. The interest that should have been concentrated upon one spot, is diffused, in a straggling way, over the whole picture, so that we hardly know whether this is a picture of Vesuvius, or of Sömma, or of the Hermitage; just as in the "Rocky Mountains," by the same artist, the interest is divided between the Indian encampment, the lake, and the mountains in the distance. Aside from this defect, the picture is worthy of very high praise, as far as the mere painting is concerned. There is a great deal of beauty in the foreground, where the snow-covered knolls reflect on one side the glare of the volcano, and on the other the white moonlight; and the ruins of the Hermitage, with the clump of leafless trees, form a very picturesque group. On these details the eye dwells with great pleasure, and finds, indeed, more satisfaction in them than in the painting of the eruption itself, which ought to be the *one* grand object of interest in the painting. As all of BIERSTADT'S large pictures previously exhibited had this same defect, we ought not to be surprised to find it in this one.

—The Goupil—or, as we ought to say now, the Knoedler—Art Gallery was reopened yesterday for the Fall, with an exhibition of very valuable works, comprising specimens of MEISSONIER, BOUGUEREAU, ROSA BONHEUR, HAMON, VAN SCHENDEL and other foreign artists of distinction. The collection is one of great interest and value. Mr. KNOEDLER has also on exhibition a large number of very fine chromo-lithographs, among which the most attractive are "First Caresses" and "Wistfulness," from paintings by BOUGUEREAU, an artist who holds a high position among contemporary French painters of *genre* subjects. Some of the very best examples of his pencil have found their way to this country, and are now included in the private collections of wealthy connoisseurs. Among the American gentlemen who possess pictures by BOUGUEREAU, we may mention Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, AARON HEALY, S. C. EV

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Special Meeting of the New-England Society—Ball's Bust of Webster Unveiled—Addresses of Joseph H. Choate, Joseph Hoxie, Wm. H. Aspinwall and Rev. Dr. Bellows.

A special meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening at Jerome's Theatre, now known as the large hall of the Union League Club, for the purpose of witnessing the unveiling of BALL's colossal bust of DANIEL WEBSTER, and listening to addresses appropriate to the occasion. Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, while in Florence, saw the bust, was struck with its fidelity to the great original, purchased it and afterward presented it to the New-England Society, accompanying the gift with the following letter:

PARIS, June 26, 1868, No. 3 Rue Presbourg.

DEAR SIR: When in Florence, I saw a colossal bust of WEBSTER, which had just been finished by our countryman BALL, and I was greatly impressed by what I considered the most characteristic likeness I had seen, either in marble or on canvas, of this distinguished son of New-England; and that it may be seen and appreciated by those who knew and appreciated him, I beg leave to present it to your Society. The bust was sent forward by the bark *Dover* last month; inclosed you will find the shipping documents. And I am sure that Mr. BALL, who is now in America, will gladly aid you with his advice as to the light in which it shall be placed. With true regard, very respectfully yours,

WM. H. ASPINWALL.

L. P. HUBBARD, Esq., Secretary.

A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present, and the proceedings were very interesting. A fine orchestra added to the enjoyment of the occasion. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. L. P. HUBBARD, the Secretary of the Society, came forward and lifted the national flag, with which the bust, which was placed in the orchestra, was draped. As the massive features of the great statesman were disclosed, the audience burst into rapturous applause. The sculptor has succeeded in delineating the features of Mr. WEBSTER. After the applause had subsided,

Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President of the Society, came forward and delivered the following address:

SPEECH OF MR. CHOATE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: We have come together to-night for none of the ordinary purposes of our gathering, but for the special purpose of discharging a most agreeable duty, which has been imposed upon us by the munificence and public spirit of one of our most honored fellow-citizens, who is distinguished alike for his patriotic impulses and his appreciation and patronage of the liberal arts. Mr. ASPINWALL is not a member of this Society, although I hope you will not adjourn to-night without enrolling his name upon our list of honorary members; nor is he, I believe, a native of New-England, but revering her as the home of his fathers, and in full fellowship and sympathy, if I mistake not, with her principles and her policy, he has been moved, in the richness of his generosity, to intrust to us, as the duly organized representatives of New-England in New-York, this truly magnificent bust of DANIEL WEBSTER, who was so long, and still continues to be, one of the richest jewels in New-England's crown. An act so graceful and so liberal is not an everyday occurrence; and we have therefore assembled to make a public expression of our gratitude to the generous giver, and our high appreciation of the noble gift. Of its great merits as a production of art, all who have seen it bear witness. Of its fidelity to the great original, you who have gazed so often with admiration and reverence on the living features of that wonderful man must testify. I am able to say that one of the surviving relatives of Mr. WEBSTER, after a careful study of its features, has pronounced it the best and most faithful likeness that has yet been executed. I cannot but think that Mr. ASPINWALL has chosen a most happy moment for thus erecting once more the statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, and for calling us, as this occasion does, to contemplate the fame and the character of that illustrious statesman. It is now sixteen years since he was followed to the tomb at Marshfield by that vast procession of mourners, gathered from all the States, among whom some of you who hear me were counted. The voice of calumny that howled around his grave is hushed. His idolators, too, not less unfriendly to his just fame, no longer swing their burning censers at his shrine. And we begin to contemplate him in his lofty place in history with the calmer judgment of posterity—as though we were, as indeed we are, one of those "future generations," whom fifty years ago, he hailed from Plymouth Rock and bade "advance." We come now on the eve of this new "era of good feeling," which, we trust, the events of the present week have inaugurated, fresh from this last triumphant vindication of "Liberty and Union"—sure now, at last, that they are forever "one and inseparable," to pay a new tribute of respect and honor to him, who, in our fathers' time and in our younger days, was renowned above all other men, as the defender and champion of both. This liberty of to-day, it is true, is a larger liberty than he dreamed of, because it is universal, and all men are now born free and equal, and this Union is a purer and more enduring Union than he imagined, because it is purged from the blight of slavery, which was the seed of dissolution. A pity, indeed, if it were not so, after all that has been done and suffered in these sixteen years—after such martyrs as LINCOLN and ANDREW have labored and died for it, and a million youth, the bravest and the best that America could offer, have surrendered their lives in its defence. But while all these things were yet to be, the record of WEBSTER was complete, and his place in history was fixed. In that long period of peace and of compromise, which formed, as it were, the youth of the Republic, which began with the framers of the Constitution and ended with him, his name and his memory will stand forever preeminent. From the 22d of December, 1820, when he stood upon Plymouth Rock and inspired and awed by the genius of the place, pronounced that matchless eulogy upon the deeds and virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers, until thirty years afterward when he spoke for the last time in the Senate, he stood without a rival as the most consummate orator of America—from 1819, when he argued the case of Dartmouth College, until the day of his death, he held, amid all the rivalry and contentions of the profession, the acknowledged position of leader of the American Bar. From 1812, when he entered Congress at the outbreak of the war with England, until he died in 1852, being then Secretary of State, his life was one uninterrupted succession of public service, and in all that time no statesman exerted a deeper or wider influence than he. In common, then, with the whole country, we take a just pride in the story of his life, because all its honors and achievements were but the natural reward and result of his marvelous talents and faculties. But because his mind and person, so gifted and so great, were born upon the soil, and nurtured in the schools, and partook of the life of New-England, we claim him for our own without seeking to appropriate his fame. And then, too, we love and cherish his memory because we remember that he loved New-England with all the ardor and devotion of which his great and glowing heart was full, and that he honored and illustrated her history, her institutions and her people with the exhaustless wealth of his intellect, and all the charms with which God had endowed him. Who of us has forgotten—who could ever wish to forget with what admiration and reverence we learned in childhood to lisp his name; to repeat the great sayings that his eloquent lips had uttered, and to breathe in the inspirations of his patriotism, with which the very air of New-England was full? No, that glorious influence of our early homes has not perished. He sleeps not yet in this dull, cold marble—but while the latest generation of the sons of the Pilgrims who knew him, and heard him, and loved him, survive, he still lives a warm and welcome presence in our hearts. One word more upon his example and influence. That memorable prayer of his, uttered more than twenty years before his death, was answered. And when his eyes turned to behold for the last time the sun in the heavens, he did not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent by civil feuds or drenched in fraternal blood. And now that our eyes have seen and survived that frightful spectacle—now that the nation has come up out of that sea of fire and blood purified, purged, exalted and redeemed,—now that we have wrought out that glorious old motto of Massachusetts, and by the sword have sought and found serene peace under liberty, shall we deny to him who lived and labored forty years for the Union all share in this later glory? Because he failed to penetrate the future, or because, if you will have it so, he failed to come up to that last grand occasion of Providence, will you say that he did not help at all to save the State? For one, I will not be guilty of that base ingratitude; but remembering how he entered upon public life at a time when many hearts in New-England were estranged and alienated from the Union, and thenceforth, for two entire generations, devoted the whole of his great mind and heart and soul to the creation and development of a lofty spirit of nationality, believing and teaching that the union of the States was everything; that Massachusetts, without that, was nothing; that New-England, without that, was nothing; that in the salvation of that, all was safe; that in the loss of that, all would be lost; and how, during all that time, his was the arm on which New-England leaned, and his the tongue by which she spoke, we will ascribe to him a full share of that grand result, and refuse to appreciate, except in the light of that inspiration, the signal fact that when at last the dread day came, and treason bared her arm against the life of the nation, the first blood that was shed in her defence ran, just as he would have expected, from the veins of the New-England boys, and the first succor that reached the besieged capital was just as he would have wished, a Massachusetts regiment. Think you that such heroes as those brave boys, who died that Liberty and the Union might live, our Dwights and Reveres and Willards, our Lowells and Sedgwicks and Shaws, and thousands more that you might name, were reared to such a height of glory in a day? Were those great souls a mushroom growth born in a night to perish at the dawn? Why, all the generations from the Mayflower down were shaping and inspiring them. They drank their virtue from their mothers' breasts; they drew their courage from their fathers' loins. All the perils that the Pilgrims endured helped to fortify their hearts, and branded there the stamp of Plymouth Rock—the first fatal Winter in the wilderness, and all that followed it on that homeless and inhospitable shore, went to breed in their youthful souls that more than woman's patience that upheld them to the end. And, then, "the days that tried men's souls" four score years in advance were busy in begetting them, and it took all the struggles for liberty, all the aspirations for national life, all the discipline, all the education, all the self-denial, all the virtue, all the religion, all the life that had ever been in New-England since, from Lexington to Sumter, to train those soldiers for the strife—so that when at last they marched beneath that starry flag, Massachusetts from the beginning marched, and when they bled, New-England from the beginning bled. Tell me, then, shall everybody else share in the glory, and DANIEL WEBSTER—he whose life for thirty years was the life of New-England, whose influence inspired, whose heart warmed, whose brain illuminated, all her borders—be shut out? Why, the mountains of New-Hampshire that rocked his cradle, the rock at Plymouth that loved the echo of his steps, the waves at Marshfield that wash his grave, would unite to overwhelm us, if we dared the sacrilege of such a judgment. We accept, then, in the same spirit of loyalty and of patriotism in which it is bestowed, this glorious memorial of WEBSTER, and will transmit it to those who come after us as a fitting emblem of his greatness.

After a musical interlude, the President introduced the venerable JOSEPH HOXIE, who said he was the oldest surviving Ex-President and the life and soul of the New-England Society in New-York.

SPEECH OF MR. HOXIE.

Mr. HOXIE was received with great applause. He said that once upon a time two Irishmen were precipitated to the earth from a scaffolding of a building on which they were at work. One of them, as soon as he could speak, said: "Patrick, are you kilt intirely?" "No," answered the other, "but by me soul I'm speechless." [Laughter.] Now on this occasion, and after the Websterian speech they had listened to, he was in the same condition. He was speechless. He had no idea that he would be expected to say a word, and while he could not condemn anybody for it, he wished he had been informed that he was expected to speak on this occasion a little earlier. Had a little notice been given him he might have prepared some incidents of the history of the Society. As the friend and admirer of the illustrious (here Mr. HOXIE was so affected that he shed tears) man whose bust was now before them, he could not trust himself to speak. He knew Mr. WEBSTER at his fireside, at his home. *They* knew him in his public life only; but to know a man one must go where he lives. Mr. WEBSTER was never appreciated by the people at large in his social life. That mighty forehead and noble eye of his seemed to say "Stand back" to those who did not know him. But in private life to those who knew him, all this wore off. His genial conversation and stores of learning charmed those who knew him well. He (Mr. HOXIE) had no words to express the stores of wisdom and patriotism that came forth from that man's heart. He still lived, and would live while the English language was spoken and liberty and Union survived. They should teach their children to love and honor him. But if he did not sit down he would be making a speech. He had told them when he arose that he was speechless, and they would begin to hope that it was literally true, if he did not sit down. And Mr. HOXIE took his seat amid great applause.

The President, in introducing Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL said, that of New-York it might be said that her merchants were princes, and Mr. ASPINWALL had entitled himself to be called one of the chiefest of these. An act so graceful as the presentation of this bust to the Society, was not performed every day, and as they had come to accept his gift, and he was a lifelong friend of Mr. WEBSTER, it was eminently fitting that they should hear from him.

SPEECH OF MR. ASPINWALL.

Mr. ASPINWALL, who was very warmly received, said it was somewhat embarrassing to be thus introduced. His purchase and presentation of the bust were almost an involuntary act, for when he saw this work of art at Florence it seemed as if it ought to be in the possession of the Society. He had not the rare ability of the President (Mr. CHOATE) to give expression to his feelings. Perhaps his deficiency in this respect would be popular now that GRANT was elected President. He would close his remarks by stating a prediction of DANIEL WEBSTER's, which was remarkable for the foresight and sagacity which it evinced. Soon after he had negotiated the Ashburton treaty with England, Mr. WEBSTER, at a public dinner, stated that he had endeavored to enter into another treaty with that Power, by which California should be assured to the United States, and then Mr. WEBSTER said that San Francisco was destined to become a great centre of commerce, and, turning to the speaker, said: "Educate your boys for San Francisco." This was a quarter of a century ago, and the prediction showed a degree of sagacity which it seldom fell to the lot of man to possess. As Mr. ASPINWALL took his seat, Mr. HOXIE proposed three cheers for him, which were heartily given, and then proposed that he be made an honorary member of the Society, which was as heartily acceded to.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS was introduced by Mr. CHOATE, with a complimentary allusion to his patriotism and public spirit. Dr. BELLOWS said the honored President, who bore the name of one of the most eloquent sons of New-England, had spoken of the great services rendered by WEBSTER, and had demonstrated in his own case that the gift of eloquence was not altogether destroyed by emigration to New-York. [Laughter.] Mr. HOXIE, in his genial way had spoken of the great heart of WEBSTER, and could they have known that heart as closely as Mr. HOXIE had known it, their enthusiasm would be as great as his. Who could better speak on this than Mr. HOXIE? "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and they all knew of what gentle stuff the heart of HOXIE was made. He (Dr. BELLOWS) would say a few words concerning that in DANIEL WEBSTER which was independent of his New-Englandism, independent of his Americanism. He would speak of the man himself and what inhered in him by the grace of Almighty God. For he had been abroad in countries where WEBSTER was looked at not as a statesman, not as a politician, but simply as a man, and it was felt that he had exalted the idea of humanity by the sublimity of his native endowments. He (the speaker) as a New-Englander, remembered all that WEBSTER had done in laboring to cultivate the great talents that God had given him. Far be it from him to undervalue what the great man accomplished by means of persevering self-culture. Let every young man who listened to his words remember that not by any spring or jump, but by patient steps, the road to glory was won. But though WEBSTER was a noble example of a man born in humble circumstances who, by his genius first, and by his application second, had won success. Yet it was plain to be seen that God Almighty had endowed him with the wondrous traits, the possession of which had made him what he was, and induced him now that he was gone to say:

> "He was a man,
> Take him for all in all,
> We shall not look upon his like again."

God not only gave him a grand soul, but he gave him, also, a noble casket—a continental head, a form and bearing that secured him the admiration of the eye wherever he went. When they thought of what a stamp of God had been put upon his outward mien, they were not surprised that there was a soul within to match it. WEBSTER had a mind of such supreme majesty and greatness that he (Dr. BELLOWS) never knew or read of a man in public affairs so richly furnished. As he said of DEXTER, so it might be said of him, that "he went behind precedents to principles." The man who did this was drinking of divine inspiration. If any man was a man of principles, (not "a man of principle," which was a phrase used in a technical sense,) if any man looked back into the root of things, it was DANIEL WEBSTER. That was the beginning and the end of his great superiority. That made him say the deepest things with the greatest intelligibleness. His deepest thoughts transmuted into his chosen expressions became transparent as a crystal, intelligible as a common-place. All his illustrations were drawn from common objects as if nothing else could express his thoughts. There was one peculiarity about his manner of speaking, and that was his sparing use of adjectives. He did not need them. His own mighty personality was the adjective that stood before every substantive that he used. He (the speaker) remembered when Mr. CHOATE, on one occasion, on behalf of the citizens of Boston presented Mr. WEBSTER with a rare vase as a testimonial to his services as the great defender of the Constitution, Mr. CHOATE making one of his florid speeches, and when all waited breathlessly to hear the great man's reply, Mr. WEBSTER said simply "I thank you." The "I thank you" was the deepest thing he could have said. He was not to be claimed simply as a New-Englander because he happened to be born within the borders of New-England. He was not a man to be contained within narrow boundaries. They might say of him as was said by a Scotch poet: "Where Harold sits is the head of the table"—where WEBSTER was there was headquarters. God seldom furnished more than one such man in a century, and WEBSTER would be till the end of time the great American. When WEBSTER went to England Lord BROUGHAM on seeing him said: "I don't believe that man is as great as he looks;" but he was greater. There was a power of imagination about him unusual in one of his profession. He was by nature a poet, and had he possessed greater versatility and less ponderosity, we should have had an epic from him. This poetry in him made the shapeliness of his great orations. There was little ornament in his style, but he evinced what DEMOSTHENES called "logic on fire." And then his interior personality added force to his eloquence. He had the heart, the sensibility and the tearfulness of a woman. This it was that made him so dear to those who knew him, and was felt if not perceived by those who knew him not. WEBSTER might almost be considered the last of that race of giants of whom he was the greatest that fashioned and formed the American nation. None so much as he revealed by the touch of his genius the personality of American nationality. He made the Constitution so personal a thing that they feared to touch it almost as much as they feared to touch him, and that was a great deal, for there was much of the *noli me tangere* about him. He made us too to feel the necessity of being *one*. Before the States were joined together in the late war by the cement of blood and fire, never to be separated, DANIEL WEBSTER gave us the idea of everlasting fidelity to the Union. [Great applause.] They did not hear much of the flag in those earlier days, but much about the Constitution. He thanked God that the flag never changed, though the Constitution had. The flag should never change, but by the addition of stars, until we had done all the work that it was given us to do as an integral nation. He was the last of the giants; JEFFERSON, CLAY, CALHOUN had all preceded him to the tomb. When he, the greatest of them all, died, we were left without leaders and we were a people that must now only follow God. How much greater were our responsibilities as a people, now that we were left without leaders and only with principles and with Providence! [Long-continued applause.]

As the conclusion of Dr. BELLOWS' address the audience lingered for a while to examine and express their admiration of the bust, while the band played enlivening airs, and then finally departed.

Note on a Lecture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES urged me to go and hear Miss DICKINSON's lecture—firstly, because of her merits, secondly, because of the object for which she was to lecture. I went, and enjoyed a "reserved" seat. The lecturer has a fine appearance and voice, a clear delivery and a good manner. She is ready and self-possessed. She has so many merits that her popularity is easily accounted for; and though I was able to stay but a short time in the lecture-room, my knowledge was enlarged by the visit. I would not for the world be the author of a remark which I quote from a lady in the audience, who said that the lecture would have been better "if the lecturer had taken the trouble to study LINDLEY MURRAY and JOHN MILL." I presume this had some reference to logic and grammar—both of which, according to the *Saturday Review*, are despised by strong-minded women—to which class the lecturer frankly claimed she belonged.

QUOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. FORREST's engagement at this theatre came to an end last evening. The usually acted version of "Richard III." was the play. Mr. FORREST's personation of the crooked tyrant whom SHAKESPEARE has invested with every repulsive attribute was somewhat too deliberate to be effective. That royal rascal could never have committed all the crimes laid at his door within the brief period of his reign, if he acted and talked as slowly and reflectively as in Mr. FORREST's conception. The theatre was filled with an audience which was appreciative in respect of the "star's" performance and indulgent toward the shortcomings of the management. The latter have been the subject of much censure, and deserve it, for the mounting of Mr. FORREST's plays. Comparisons are odious; but there are some which ought to be made and some which ought not. Thus we may fairly and usefully compare the dresses, scenery, general details and stage management of Niblo's while Mr. FORREST has been acting there, and of Niblo's during the reign of spectacle—because the appropriateness, luxuriousness, good taste and intelligence shown in these points during the run of the "Black Crook" and "White Fawn," and the beggarliness and brainlessness which has seemed to reign unchecked during Mr. FORREST's representations—indicate in the one case a respect, and in the other a want of respect for the actor, the authors and the audience. This sort of comparison ought to be made in the public interest, because it is needed to keep up, or restore the standard in such matters. The scenery used in Mr. FORREST's pieces was old, and had done duty in several melodramas, tragedies and ballets, with which the frequenters of Niblo's are familiar, and even this old scenery has been incorrectly set. One instance will suffice: The scene (in "Richard III.,") representing the interior of King HENRY's chamber in the first act, was made to do duty, last night, as the exterior wall of a chapel in the second act, and later still as a prison corridor. This is odd for a metropolitan establishment that has hitherto excelled in paint-brush and carpenter work. The company, also, has been acting queerly this week. On Monday last, during the performance of "Spartacus," Mr. MORDAUNT, one of the chief supports, was so imperfect as to completely upset all the rest. One actor on such occasions is like the end brick in a row, if he tumbles he is sure to knock all the others over. The queerness of the week culminated last night, however, in Mr. CLARKE having to personate two characters—*Tressel* and *Richmond*—to fill out the cast. This is rather a bad record to make of such a theatre as Niblo's Garden. Mr. FORREST, at least, leaving the public out of the case altogether, is entitled to better treatment. Miss LILLIE acted the part of *Lady Anne* quite charmingly and well last evening, and Mme. PONISI appeared as *The Queen*; passing the inappropriateness of so mature a representative, there was but one fault to find with the latter impersonation. On receiving the news of the feared and anticipated death of the young Princess her sorrow was excessive. Her grief was almost that of a mother who hears that her son is unexpectedly killed, or of a wife who goes to the door to meet her husband and encounters his corpse.

To-night MATILDA HERON makes her last appearance at Niblo's, and next week Mrs. D. P. BOWERS is to bring out her version of "Elizabeth, Queen of England."

MATINEES TO-DAY.

The *matinée* season is in full swing now, and all the theatres put forth their choicest products to induce the visits of Saturday promenaders and holiday makers.

There will be a *matinée* of "Humpty Dumpty" to-day, at the Olympic Theatre; and Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will give their last *matinée* to-day at the Broadway, and this evening make their last appearance. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" at both performances.

A *matinée* of "Under the Gaslight" will be given at the New-York Theatre, and the usual Saturday *matinée* of "Ixion" will take place at Woods' Museum.

Matinées will also be given at Kelly & Leon's, of "Orpheus;" at the New-York Circus, and at Allemania Hall of Prof. RHODE's "Earth and Man" Exhibition.

Two performances will be given as usual, by the European Circus, under the new and enlarged canvass which they have put up in Thirty-fourth-street. ROBINSON is to ride at both entertainments.

The Mysterious Case of Young Nugent—Continuation of the Inquest.

Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, continued the inquest last evening of the body of CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, who was killed on the night of the 27th ult. at the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Grove-street. Deceased was a member of a Democratic procession from Newark that visited Jersey City.

Timothy Cuff swore that on the night of the 27th ult., when coming out of Engine-house No. 7, he heard some loud talking at Grove-street; went there and saw three or four persons lying on the walk; found a great smell of liquor, and was told by a gentleman standing by that one poor fellow was left alone further down the street; both went to where the young man was, and then carried him to the station-house and placed him alongside the stove; deceased before being removed was half a block away from the other party; his shirt and coat were torn; the next morning he was as lifeless as he was the night before, and there were blood and dirt dried on his face.

George Crummanner deposed that on the 27th ult. he was in the engine-house at about one o'clock in the morning; heard some noise at the corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, and, upon going there, I met about a dozen persons, and three or four persons were lying on the walk who seemed to be intoxicated; five or six of the others were trying to get them up; they inquired of me which way it was to the Newark train, and I directed them; after that I proceeded on my way home, and when getting opposite the vacant lot near Mrs. Post's house, in Pavonia-avenue, I there recognized deceased with two other persons; one I believed to be quite a young man, and the other was a mere boy; they then inquired of me where the railroad depot was, and I directed them the same as I did the other persons; then went home, to the second house below the vacant lot, and as I was going to bed I heard a noise down stairs; my sister at that time had been to the window, and she told me they were dragging a poor boy along the sidewalk; I raised the window and saw the oldest boy, who was with deceased, dragging him by his feet along the walk; I dressed myself and went down, and when I got there he had dragged him some ten feet beyond Mrs. Cuff's house; I took hold of the young man and asked him what he was doing that for; he said he was a friend of his and wanted to get him home to Newark; I told him it was too late to catch the train and that I would take charge of deceased until morning; then took the young man that was dragging deceased over to the rest of the party and left him there. The remainder of the evidence was corroborative of that given by the previous witness.

John J. Reed, being sworn, testified: I reside at No. 192 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and am an engineer; about 1 o'clock A. M. on the night of the 27th of October, after having retired to bed, I heard a noise, and, getting up, went to the front window and looked down the street; I saw two persons dragging a man by the feet; they dragged him fifteen or twenty feet and then let him drop; one seemed to be a boy only 12 or 13 years of age; the boy knelt down by his side and said, "Christy Nugent, are you dead? will you speak?" he also said, "He's dead drunk;" then one of them again asked him, "Are you dead drunk?" and kicked him three or four times in the side and said, "Now will you get up?" then the boy and one of the men raised him up and let him fall very heavy on the stones; they seemed to be very drunk; as he struck the ground the larger one kicked him in the head; then the boy said, "Let's take him home; we are from the Second Ward of Newark, and Christy came with us, and we must take him home;" the boy was very drunk; after a few moments the larger person kicked him again in the side; think it was the same party that kicked him all the time; just then a man came up the street and said, "What are you kicking that man for? Stop that;" the boy said, "Is this your affair? Is this your party?" the man replied, "It makes no difference, you must not kick him;" the man then persuaded them to go over on the corner above, where there was quite a party; afterward the boy and one of the party came down the sidewalk opposite, and then crossed over, and the boy said, "We won't leave Christy here;" they then raised him up quickly and let him fall, and the larger one kicked him again; they then stole across the street again to where the other party were; soon after some gentlemen came up and took Nugent away.

Coroner Warren had been notified by a citizen of Newark that on the night in question he saw four men and a boy beating and kicking Nugent and dragging him along the street, and that his assailants all reside in Newark. In consequence of this intelligence the investigation was further postponed.

ERIE RAILWAY FERRY.—Several lots have been purchased in the vicinity of Twenty-third-street by the Erie Railway Company, on which they propose to erect a ferry building for a new line of ferry-boats to ply between Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and Twenty-third-street, New-York. The new ferry has long been needed in Jersey City, and the opening of the line will be hailed as a valuable improvement by the residents of Jersey City.

DECISION.—The decision of the Circuit Court of Essex County in the case of Rev. WM. J. LYND vs. the Vestry of St. Barnabas' Church, of Roseville, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court. The verdict awarded the plaintiff $1,000 damages for forcibly preventing him from officiating in his own pulpit.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Widely-Circulated Sunday Newspaper in the Country.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for TO-MORROW, Nov. 8, will contain, besides much other interesting reading matter:

1—DEAD MAN'S FERRY—a thrilling story of City crime and adventure.

2—A FRENCH DUELIST—the extraordinary career of Count DE LABILLIERE.

3—CENTRAL PARK—Close of the Summer and Fall seasons, and arrangements for Winter sports.

4—LATEST TELEGRAMS from Europe, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

5—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE from Germany, France and England.

6—DRAMATIC NOTES—The latest news and gossip concerning Plays and Players at Home and Abroad.

7—SHORT ARTICLES—THE POOR ACTOR.
A THEATRICAL SCENE.
SINGULAR TRADITION ABOUT TATTOOING.
THE ORIGIN OF TEA.
THE OLD FRANCHISES.
TRUE COURAGE.
COMMON EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
A TREASURE OF A WAITER.
NO TWO SUNS IN ONE HEAVEN.
&c., &c., &c.

The large circulation of the Sunday Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in this City and vicinity, renders it one of the best ADVERTISING MEDIUMS that business men could select. It circulates among a large and intelligent class of readers, whom it is for the interest of every business man to reach. Advertisements for the SUNDAY EDITION should be sent in as early as possible Saturday Evening, in order to secure the proper classification.

Took it With Her to California.—I have a sewing-machine, which I purchased at the East six years ago and liked so well that I took it with me to California. I consider it perfect. It works with ease and rapidity, is perfectly simple and is not easily got out of order. The work is neater and more durable than that of any other sewing-machine. Indeed, I cannot say too much in praise of my Willcox & Gibbs.—*Mrs. M. C. Sutton, San Francisco, Cal.—Adv.*

French Windows Made Air-Tight.—We have invented and patented a new style of weather STRIPS, particularly adapted to French windows and warped doors. We confidently assert no French window or door can be made air-tight without them. Our assortment (covered by letters patent) embraces twelve varieties, adapted to all kinds of work. We caution dealers and the public against all infringements of our patent, as we are fully determined to prosecute all such.
E. S. & J. TORREY & Co., No. 72 Maiden-lane, [*Advertisement.*] Sole Manufacturers.

"VERMONT SPRING" WATER.—More wonderful cures. See pamphlets. J. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, and SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv't.*

We Have Frequently Heard Mothers say they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Sterling Silver-Ware
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of SOLID SILVER-WARE IN THE WORLD, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequaled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.
They offer also their well-known and unrivaled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by United States Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield Ware.
Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City, wishing handsome boots and shoes for themselves and families must not forget MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—WETHERILL.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, by Rev. Philip Brooks, Rev. PERCY BROWNE to KATHERINE, only daughter of Christopher Wetherill, of Philadelphia.

BEALES—KELLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Cathedral, by his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, JAMES A. G. BEALES to EUGENIA, daughter of Eugene Kelly, Esq., all of New-York.

BONNER—SPROULLS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., EDWARD H. BONNER to SARAH H., daughter of Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., all of this City.

GIBBS—BARRET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Tower, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, Brevet Major THEODORE K. GIBBS, of the First U. S. Artillery, to VIRGINIA, only daughter of the late Alex. B. Barret, of Kentucky.

MACLAY—HINMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, M. W. MACLAY to MARIA J., daughter of Wm. K. Hinman.

PATCHEN—YELLOWLEE.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph Kimball, EDWARD F. PATCHEN to MARTHA W., only daughter of Robert Yellowlee, all of Brooklyn.

WEEKS—GALUSHA.—At St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. Walsh, assisted by Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, WM. F. WEEKS, of New-York, to ADELAIDE J., daughter of E. Galusha, Troy. No cards.

DIED.

ECKERT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, EMELINE DORR, wife of Thomas T. Eckert, of this City.
Notice of the funeral service will be given in this evening's papers.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, ELIZABETH, wife of Frederick Giraud.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

GLOVER.—On Friday, Nov. 6, THADDEUS B. GLOVER, aged 42 years.
His remains will be taken to the family cemetery, in Southold, L. I. No services in the City.

INNES.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of R. M. Knapp, Tarrytown, Mrs. MARY INNES, widow of the late Charles Gidley Innes, in the 74th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars will leave by Hudson River Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Depot.

KISSAM.—On Friday, Nov. 6, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Smith,) Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2½ P. M.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Mackie, Bergen Point, N. J., MARGARET FRASER, widow of Charles Matheson, of Berbice, British Guiana.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday next at 1¼ o'clock.

REMACK.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, EDMUND REMACK.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 52 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock.

SHEA.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, CHARLES O'CONOR, youngest son of George and Angelica B. Shea.

SUYDAM.—At Roseville, N. J., on Thursday morning, Nov. 5, in the 60th year of her age, ALMIRA, eldest daughter of the late John Van Nostrand, and widow of Henry Suydam, Jr., formerly of New-York City.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, this day, (Saturday,) the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Morris and Essex train leaves from the foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M.

TITUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, of apoplexy, JAMES B. TITUS, in the 40th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

URQUHART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 6, WILLIAM URQUHART, late of Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, aged 42 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 393 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 8.

VAN WYCK.—At Cardenas, Island of Cuba, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, CORNELIUS C. VAN WYCK, M. D., in the 49th year of his age, youngest son of Peter S. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., formerly an eminent physician of Philadelphia, but for the last 15 years a resident of Cardenas.

WICKENS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, Miss MARY ANNE WICKENS.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. Henry Anderson, No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—At Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 29, RACHEL VAN VLECK, wife of F. S. Wynkoop, Jr., aged 28 years, 11 months and 8 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM
OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC
THE FINEST STOCK OF BOOKS
AT RETAIL IN THE CITY.
ALL FOR SALE AT PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES.
ADMISSION TO THE ART GALLERY FREE.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
H. W. DERBY, No. 661 BROADWAY.
*** ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF CHOICE WORKS OF ART TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO OUR CUSTOMERS EVERY FOUR MONTHS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

In this climate a vast number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow, furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, disorder of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costiveness at some times, and diarrhoea at others, slight fevers toward evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the appearances of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmonary consumption that one of these disorders is often mistaken for the other. It is a common mistake to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only with calomel; but this remedy is generally worse than the disease, for they who once submit to "a course of mercury" may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterward. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, a purely vegetable compound, answer every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderful that many who have witnessed the cures performed by them erroneously reported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Dr. SCHENCK made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia that the MANDRAKE PILLS contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit is published in Dr. SCHENCK'S pamphlet. Dr. SCHENCK pledges himself that these MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any case of Liver Complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them of the highest respectability, are kept on file.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also wholesale and retail by John F. Henry, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

REAL BRONZE
CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
JUST OPENED.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GORHAM PLATED WARE,
At Manufacturers' Prices.
Also,
FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

AN ARTICLE THAT HAS BEEN THE most popular of its kind for twenty-five years must have merit to sustain it. The power of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most violent pain in a few moments, and to cure the worst cases of PILES, CORNS, BUNIONS and SORES, is acknowledged by all. Try it—25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, new and elegant styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GARD'S IMPROVED BRICK-MACHINE.
A CHALLENGE.
Having now manufactured over three hundred thousand dollars' worth of brick on my patent brick-machine, and while doing so having succeeded in perfecting it at every point, I claim that the machine above named is the best in use. Confident of the truth of this statement, I now offer to all proprietors of machines for like purpose in the United States an opportunity to DISPROVE IT IF THEY CAN.
I propose to give to all comers a fair, square chance to test the relative values of their machines and mine at a public competitive trial, said trial to take place during the approaching brick-making season, at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon; each competitor to make and burn a kiln of from 100,000 to 500,000 bricks, and each to pay the expenses of his own kiln. Further, and to insure a fair and impartial judgment, that a disinterested committee shall be appointed, who shall keep account of the expenses of each kiln from the time that the first clay is dug until the bricks are ready for the market, and who shall determine which machine has turned out the best and cheapest brick, and publish the same, that the winner may have full benefit of his success by such publicity. And, lastly, that a proviso of the agreement be, that each competitor, winners and losers, shall sell one thousand dollars' worth of the brick manufactured by him and donate that sum to the poor of the City, in such manner as may be agreed upon.
The Gard's Improved Brick-Machine can be seen in operation at No. 59 Ann-st., daily, during the present month, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., where the proprietor will await acceptances of the above challenge.
Respectfully, E. R. GARD, Astor House, N.Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, G and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:15, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 27 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1868.

WE SHALL ISSUE ON OR BEFORE January next, the first number of a Rural and Family Paper—to be published thereafter Weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to Country Life in its broadest sense.

It will not be partisan or sectarian.

It will be called

HEARTH AND HOME,

and will be under the general Editorial charge of Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

A large corps of associate editors of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise, and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper—in subject matter, as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.
Proprietors.

ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS, Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, etc., etc., at wholesale and retail. Pianos and Organs to let. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH ON MONDAY,
(I.)
THE
WOMAN'S KINGDOM,
A LOVE STORY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"John Halifax, Gentleman," "A Noble Life," "Two Marriages," "Christian's Mistake," "The Ogilvies," "A Life for a Life," "Olive," &c., &c.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
8vo, Cloth, $1 50; Paper, $1.

From the North British Review.
MISS MULOCK'S NOVELS.

She attempts to show how the trials, perplexities, joys, sorrows, labors and successes of life deepen or wither the character according to its inward bent.

She cares to teach, *not* how dishonesty is always plunging men into infinitely more complicated external difficulties than it would in real life, but how any continued insincerity gradually darkens and corrupts the very life-springs of the mind; *not* how all events conspire to crush an unreal being, who is to be the "example" of the story, but how every event, adverse or fortunate, tends to strengthen and expand a high mind, and to break the springs of a selfish or merely weak and self-indulgent nature.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION. —Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THIS Company of $100,000 of its bonds, maturing in 1875, ex November interest, for account of sinking fund, will be received at this office until Nov. 10, inst., inclusive.

Holders of such bonds desiring to sell will please submit their offers in writing, stating amount, and whether registered or coupon, and minimum price.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.

OCT. 27, 1868.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was ordered that the stock transfer books be closed on the 7th inst., until December 1. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL and Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,515 and 1,516, each for 50 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in name of GILBERT MULLIGAN, Attorney, dated 2d July, 1864, have been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to the Company for new certificates in the place thereof.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	107¼	107⅜	10-40 Registered	102⅞	.....
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	105⅞	10-40 Coupon	103⅛	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106¼	Gold	132⅞	133
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N. B. This road is now completed to Sacramento City.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY will take place at the office of W. B. Scott & Co., No. 44 Pine-st., New-York City, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing and the transacting of other business.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

MAHLON VAIL, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on the 1st day of December, 1868. Polls open at 11 A. M.

WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5, 1868.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on demand. By order

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.

54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.

20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein provided for.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., Nov. 5, 1868.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, by the undersigned, at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from Nov. 30, 1868, to June 1, 1869.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the A. C. G. S. N. Y.

CHARLES F. POWELL, 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng., A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated Nov. 4, 1868.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—80 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, wool en and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, veil barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,

hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,

buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also,

ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,

laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,

store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 VILLA PLOTS AT CRANFORD,

sixteen miles from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., is now open for

FREE EXHIBITION,

at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock:

A private library of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE PLAINFIELD PROPERTY, situated within eight minutes' walk of station, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements. An attractive residence on Richmond-st., frame dwelling, 40x34, 2½ stories, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water, &c.; grounds are 95x180, nicely improved, lawn, shade, garden and abundance of fruit. A new house on 2d-st., 20x28; extension, 15x23; 2½ stories; containing 12 rooms; grounds are 75x150, improved with stable on the rear; house is furnished. An ornamental cottage house on 2d-st., 20x22; extension, 18x30; 2½ stories; containing 8 rooms; is thoroughly built, and is being well finished; lot, 50x160. There will also be sold 30 desirable building lots, well situated on Richmond, Berkman and 2d sts., and adjoining handsome improvements. A train will leave New-York at 12 M. For railroad passes, permits, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
30,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesrooms,

SPLENDID PLACE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Two-story and French roof frame house, at South Orange; one hour's ride from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. As a place of residence for Summer or Winter, South Orange is unsurpassed. Fine mansions are being built all around. No such place offers the accommodations to business men as Orange. The house is new, and built for owner's use; is 34x37, with extension; 10 rooms and open attic; heater and register in every room; stationary washtubs, hot and cold water, range, bath-room and water-closets, marble mantels; hard-finished walls throughout; verandah in front, from which there is a magnificent view; carriage-house; lawn with plenty of shade-trees; all in fine order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 13 Charlton-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

CHARLTON-ST.—The valuable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 13 Charlton-st., north side; about 195 feet west of Macdougal-st. House 24.6x50 feet, in good order. Lot 24.6x100 feet.

For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,

Late clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania-av. and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 42,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON HUDSON, GANSEVOORT AND WEST 12TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the plot of land, with frame buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Hudson, Gansevoort and West 12th sts., being 97.9 feet on Hudson-st., 41.7 feet on Gansevoort-st., and 33 feet on West 12th-st., by 104 feet on the west line, and 34 feet on north line.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

TWO TRILODEONS, &c.,

Wilton and Brussels carpets, gilt frame mirrors, rosewood and black walnut parlor, bedroom and dining-room suites, oak cottage suites, wardrobes, book-cases, feather and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., china, crockery, glassware, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Two trilodeons, mahogany frame billiard table, one juvenile billiard table.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE, MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Schermerhorn, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.—Rich velvet and Brussels carpets, as good as new, oil-cloths, brocatel and lace window curtains and shades, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, China, cut glass, cutlery, splendid French plate pier glass, with cornices and console, chandeliers, solid silver ware, refrigerator, safe and kitchen furniture, two large and handsome cases, containing a great variety of choice and rare specimens of stuffed birds, fine wines, and about ten tons of coal, fishing tackle and surgical instruments.

F. F. HILL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BUILDING LOTS AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, 100 finely-located building lots, near depot, one hour's ride by Erie Railway; is surrounded by fine improvements, and is one of the finest pieces of property offered at public sale this season. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8:30 and 10 A. M.; returning at 3:30 P. M. Maps and particulars at the office of QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 27 Nassau-st.

JOHN M. C. MARSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—REAL ESTATE.—NOV. 16, 1868, at Cranford, fifty-five minutes from city, ten from depot, on Central Road of New-Jersey, residence of E. J. Annin; dwelling ten rooms, one acre of land, fine garden, plenty of fruit, and outbuildings. Title perfect and terms easy. Take 12 M. train foot of Liberty-st., on day of sale. Sale at 2½ o'clock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, second-hand and new furniture, removed to his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., for convenience of sale.

E. FURMAN, Auctioneer, No. 125 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at owners' residences and at my salesroom weekly.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Furniture at 25 per cent. less than auction prices and warranted first-class. Magnificent Parlor Suits covered with any color French satin brocatel reps or hair-cloth, $65, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $100,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap for cash. All goods warranted and delivered free.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS AND VELVET Bonnets at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Cloaks at $5, worth $10; Furs half price; Children's Hats and Mourning Bonnets; Feathers. Please save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES S. DEVOE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a copartner with Jacob Southart, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK LEWIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KATE M. DERRICK, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Kate M. Derrick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

o24-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. BOUND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick W. Bound, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o24-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas A. R. Webster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

o24-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER T. MARVIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Walter T. Marvin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2?th day of October, 1868.

o24-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST SCHIMMEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by August Schimmel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1868.

o31-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. DIMOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William D. Dimock, of Boston, Mass., late of the City, County and State of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868.

n7-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburg, the 1st day of September, A. D., 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of EUGENE HORTON, of the Town of Bloominggrove, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.

D. A. SCOTT, Assignee.

o24-law3w8a No. 6, Law Building, Newburg, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John P. Smith and James Smith, of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868.

n7-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL CADY and SAMUEL E. BURTIS vs. ROBERT LATHROP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the effects and estate of the above-named bankrupts, composing the late firm of Lathrop, Cady & Burtis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Daniel Cady and Samuel E. Burtis, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 23d day of October, A. D., 1868.

(Signed) OLIVER KING.
(Signed) JOHN SEDGWICK,
Office at No. 12 Barclay-st., second floor.

o24-law3w8a*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HASKELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of August, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Haskell, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, Oct. 30, 1868. FREDERICK KUHNE, Assignee,

o31-law3w8a* No. 51 Broad-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,689.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel C. McGraw, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

o31-law3w8a* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEE H. NEWTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lee H. Newton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n7-law3w8a* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR E. AUSTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Dean, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n7-law3w8a* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,702.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. L. HOLT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin W. L. Holt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n7-law3w8a* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND A. BENEDIK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ferdinand A. Benedik, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

n7-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of LOUIS C. WOEHNING and HERMAN RUTHENBERG, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, Nov. 5, 1868.

JAMES VAN SAMES, Assignee.

n7-law3w8a*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEINS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Heins, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Oct. 30, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

o31-law3w8a* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Postpone the opening of their new store in Union Square until TUESDAY NEXT, the building not being ready.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, &C.,

for this day, at

No. 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING STORE,

NO. 1,270 BROADWAY.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by

JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES— No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

KID GLOVES.

We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear; doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—NORTH WINDOW, "Bull Run" gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 397 Broadway. Just reopened. Dollar bows, 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

BLOOD.—MANHOOD—NOTHING SO IMPORTant. Send two stamps for sealed 72 pages on the whole subject. Dr. WHITTIER, confidential physician, 617 St. Charles-st., St. Louis, Mo., stands preeminently above all others in his specialty. No matter who failed, state your case. Patients treated by mail in every State.

REMOVAL—DR. LARMONT HAS REMOVED to No. 896 Broadway; hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. The American News Company will sell his works—Medical Adviser, &c. 50 cents.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

RUPTURE.—THE BEST AND LATEST IMprovement is RAINBOW'S PATENT RELIEF, warranted for comfort, cure and proof. Mind, No. 476½ Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $3 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counsellor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.

MARY A. BROWN, MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.

jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 30, 1868.

o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms,

40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands the dressmaking and hair-dressing thoroughly; cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' garments; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 568 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a very respectable girl; understands her business, and fluting; has no objection to light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 395 2d-av., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; or would wait on an invalid lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, also hair-dressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 251 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or child's nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Address for two days at No. 218 West 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman in a private family, a situation as first-class waitress, or to mind a baby and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist in washing; is an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do any kind of French fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Call till suited at No. 320 East 38th-st., three pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; meats, soups and desserts; an excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 422 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid or fine washer, or waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and jellies, and is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has a girl 8 years old; would like to have her with her; will go for under wages. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow, as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best of City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in taking care of children; would not object to fine washing and ironing; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 302 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook and to do washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; is competent in both capacities. Call at No. 162 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a competent woman; understands fluting, &c.; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 237 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook, in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 37th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children. Call at No. 625 2d-av., near 34th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few gentlemen's washing, at moderate terms; reference if required. Inquire at No. 312 East 32d-st., second floor, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as professed cook; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French girl to take care of children and do sewing; has excellent City references. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 266 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, nurse or chambermaid; has seven years' good reference. Can be seen at No. 181 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 145 West 24th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a small private boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 53 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, to mind a baby or tend store. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; has best City reference. Address M., No. 94 (old) West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse or to assist in plain sewing. Call at No. 220 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 47 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference from his present employer. Address P. O., South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, Protestant; can come well recommended as to honesty; is steady and obliging; the best City reference given. Call or address T. C., No. 345 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS butler, who thoroughly understands his business in all its capacities; has unexceptionable reference. Call or address P. M., No. 118 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of fruit trees, care of horses; has a City reference. Address B., Box 205 Times Office.

BUTCHERS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation in the above trade. Apply at Post Office, Morrisania, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, WHO HAS acted as cashier, clerk and barkeeper in a hotel for over three years, desires a situation in any of the above occupations, or in any capacity where his services will be required; best of references and ample security. Address, for two days, HOPEFUL, Box No. 104 Times Office, or call at No. 152 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG MAN in a book and stationery store, or would buy an interest, or join a good and experienced party in establishing an up-town book store. Address BOOKS, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

NO. 223 WEST 13TH-ST.—A FAMILY going to Europe Dec. 1 desires to pay passage to Liverpool as equivalent for services of a respectable woman, kind to children and free from sea sickness. Apply, giving reference by letter only, as above, to Mr. B.

AGENTS WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND energetic men and women, to canvass either in City or country, for a valuable and rapidly-selling work. Apply to or address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress. Apply this day at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH CAPITAL of about $25,000, to take the place of one retiring, in a cotton commission business, it being secure from loss, with moderate expenses, and very profitable. Full information will be furnished, and references exchanged. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 128 Times Office.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,763 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED STATEN ISLAND DYEING AND CLEANING business, with factory, machinery, vats, &c.; also, a valuable lease, having six years to run. Apply to

J. H. BARKER & CO., No. 191 Grand-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—HAWKS' MEMORIAL—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this chapel on SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. MYTTON MAURY will officiate in the morning; Rev. CHRISTOPHER B. WYATT, D. D., of San Francisco, in the afternoon.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Day School, 9 to 3; Sunday School, 1 to 3; addresses and singing, 3 to 4 o'clock. Mr. Van Meter having returned this week from his sixty-first visit to the West, will relate some most interesting incidents connected with his visits among the children he had previously located. This morning several most interesting little orphans left in the care of Mr. J. D. FOOTE for homes. The work of preparing for Thanksgiving has commenced here in earnest. Will our friends remember us kindly?

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by J. D. WELLS, D. D., of Brooklyn; also at the Mission corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at the Mission No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1868. Subject—Habit. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1, to be had at J. B. Ferry's, No. 4?? Broadway and No. 10 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 130 Nassau-st., and 13 3d-av., and at the door.

LAY PREACHING, AT BROOKES' ASSEMbly Rooms, No. 361, Broome-st., every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock; speakers next SUNDAY, GEO. H. HANSELL and others; singing conducted by Mr. G. W. HELLMAN. Also, at the same hour, corner 64th-st. and Broadway; speakers, H. H. SNELLING and A. J. CHADSEY, M. D. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D., Pastor, there is a good revival interest. Rev. Dr. COWAN will preach on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. LORD will preach each evening the coming week at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—On SUNDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., Right Rev. Dr. KIP, Bishop of California, will preach upon the subject of *Missions in California*. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. HANCKEL, of South Carolina, will preach.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, with Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Address by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Subject—*The Teachers' Pastoral Duty*.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ o'clock on *May Christians Dance?* at 7½, on the *First of Seven Victories*. At 2½ o'clock Bishop JANES, D. D., will preach a memorial sermon in memory of Schureman Halsted.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION monthly meeting will be held with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Subject—*The Teachers' Pastoral Duty*.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop D. W. CLARK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, will give an account of the history of the Church in that diocese at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector; Rev. E. F. HOLMES, Assistant.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring-st. Church, will be celebrated in said Church, near Varick-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Nov. 8. Addresses by Revs. E. W. HITCHCOCK and H. D. NORTHROP.

A CLOSING SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in consequence of the removal of said Church by the Boulevard. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. VAN AKEN.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Childhood and Youth of the Redeemer*.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; service, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School, 2¼ o'clock P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By God's help, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and 7½ P. M., public meeting, with addresses by Rev. Messrs. KELLOGG and SUTPHEN and others.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER AUSpices of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will preach at the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. G. M. McECKRON, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, will preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Services, 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school anniversary, 7 P. M.; interesting speakers expected.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on *Protestantism: Its Nature and Influence*.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH, Nov. 8.

IMPENDING EVENTS.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fate of the Nations*.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*Geological View of Creation*.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening: *The Church and the Church Masses*.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY in Somerville Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Rev. U. SCOTT.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9 and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2¼ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Brother JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st.; evening service on every SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Octave of All Saints, SUNDAY, Nov. 8. Full choral services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY,

Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

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CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

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FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,

of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.

Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocarme.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.....Ducresne...SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$30 and $35
To London	135	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	135	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by { Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by { Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 | HOWA.....Nov. 28
HIBERNIA.....Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 5
EUROPA.....Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
For each Cattleman from these ports, $10.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA. Capt. WEST.

St.-same leaving Nov. — connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THEILEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. S. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. I. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading to be obtained on application to agents of points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The steamer FLAG will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Dec. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green
UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. E. GRANT, Nov. 26.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MORGOLEY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, and MARION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—A New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. BARRIN, will leave Pier No. 37 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTICELLO, C. LUDLAM, Master, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points in the South-west. Agents in Charleston, CHAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 7.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA HALL, with Inman's Patents, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 1 P. M., for
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CAGER.....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
COURTER.....BELOW, SATURDAY, Nov. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORSE, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
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GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

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CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 8th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 22d-st., New-York; re-opens Sept. 23. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. B. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 8TH-AV., AND 697 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-studied and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—2 Columbia, 6 Yale, 5 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

FRENCH AND GERMAN
Thoroughly learnt with an English Tutor, Mr. Wm. Wasem, (in Darmstadt, near the Rhine, Germany,) who has now the best opportunity to acquire a perfect knowledge in teaching Modern Languages, and in preparation for the Navy, Army, Woolwich and Competitive Examinations, inclusive. Terms, from $40 to $100, according to age and requirements. References: English and American parents of pupils, and to Hon. H. J. Raymond, Editor of the New-York Times, New-York, from whom prospectuses may be had.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on 2d MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REMD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 171 8th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 5. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 128 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address CHAS. SIDKEN, General Post Office, Box No. 1,133. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund D. Miller, John P. Purdy, C. O. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUSSE. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 181 East 23d-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrots and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 220 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 280 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. PRIOR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKSALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,314 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN BY A French gentleman at the pupils' residence. Address T. B., box No. 104 Times Office.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGE GRADUATE, who has learned the French and German languages, in two and a half years' residence in Europe, would give private instruction in mathematics, English branches, or in languages, ancient or modern. Address G. S. M., No. 29 Bond-st.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, residing in Brooklyn, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches in New-York or Brooklyn; he will teach in school or private families. Address A. W. B., Brooklyn Post Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, LATELY from Paris, desires engagements as above; thoroughly competent given in English, French, Spanish and music; refers to her pupils. Address or apply to K. F., No. 343 West 27th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Unarlier, No. 46 East 24th-st.

TEACHER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, from 17 to 20, for a class of beginners, in a private school; salary, $200. Address D. L. M., Station C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the title of PEARCE & BENEDICT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by H. O. PEARCE or EDWIN L. ABEL, Jr., attorney, at No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York City.
H. O. PEARCE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868. S. W. BENEDICT.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of hats, under the firm name of PEARCE & HALL, at No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York City.
H. O. PEARCE,
Late of Pearce & Benedict.
CHARLES HALL,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868. Late of Budd & Hall.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A private family offers to a party of six or seven adults the use of their second floor, with the comforts of a home; best of references given and required; terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of C. T. SUTTON, No. 23 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 130 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished house with board—parlors, two on the second floor, with or without board.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonably,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN BUSINESS down town, board in a private family up town. Address B. C. E., Box No. 141 Times Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 432 8th-av., marble building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND TWO children and three servants, with apartments and board in a private house in the upper part of the city, would let the second floor, and the 5th and 6th sts.—as pecuniary house keeping is not a necessity. Apply; references exchanged; compensation liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Gentlemen without wives will be considered entirely confidential. Address Box No. 1,620 Post Office.

FURNISHED FLOURS AND PRIVATE TABLE.—A lady having a four-story high-stoop house front house, corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st., near Central Park, and the 5th and 6th sts.—as pecuniary house keeping is not a necessity. Apply; references exchanged; compensation liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Gentlemen without wives will be considered entirely confidential. Address Box No. 1,620 Post Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, willing to take a round number, couple to board, please address, with full particulars, F. R. M., Box No. 294 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD.—A Fee on elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 20th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,104 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 237 West 19th-st.

CHOICE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, one block east of Broadway, in the best part of 13th-st.; accommodation first-class; family small and private; prices moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 207.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with board and attendance if desired, in 20th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 97 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; references given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURnished) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class locations desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $20 a week, (if taken to-day;) one at $15; and a fine hall room 6f. in the house, $6 a week. House No. 149 East 21st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO. 219 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A private family offer two large front rooms, containing modern conveniences, to a party desiring home comforts in every particular; references from family; 20 dollars each.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large, well-furnished room and good board, in a private family in 31st-st.; gas, bath, and everything calculated to make a pleasant home. Apply to ALBION, Station F.

NO. 13 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite. Four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND A PLEASANT suite of rooms to let to a family with a small and strictly genteel family; location and street central and genteel, above 26th-st.; highest references. Address DOMICIL, Box No. 214 Times Office, for three days.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO adults may secure an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 54 East 25th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family gentleman only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED,—LEASANT AND NEATly-furnished rooms wanted in a social and refined family, with full or partial board, by a single young man; gas, fire, &c. Address, giving particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, W. S. S., Box 106 Times Office.

NO. 13 EAST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable parties of quiet and refined habits; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentleman, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 18th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let, furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY DESIRE TO let the second floor en suite or single, thoroughly furnished, fire, gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen. No. 112 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, singly or en suite, with first-class board or private table if desired; rooms well furnished; house modern; terms moderate. No. 45 Lexington-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; references given and required. No. 53 Union-place, one door above 17th-st., opposite Everett House.

NO. 123 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTHWEST corner Irving-place.—) two elegant furnished floors to let with private table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a large, handsome room, on second floor, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 125.—MRS. AUSTIN offers commodious floors, for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE.—A VERY large front and spacious room, well lighted and adapted to business purposes. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 30 East 20th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A nicely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ELDERLY ladies; one large room required; terms, per week, $5 to $10. Address Mrs. M. HARRISON, Station G.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av., third house from Union-square, rooms without board, for gentlemen only.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board for two to gentleman and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place,) handsomely furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

EXCELLENT BOARD, AND SINGLE OR double rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board, No. 404 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HANDSOME ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES. With first-class board; family private; terms moderate. No. 218 West 15th-st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND a sleeping room adjoining to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family, on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

TO LET—A FEW ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; references required. Inquire at No. 225 West 34th-st., within a block of Broadway.

NO. 24 (NEW NO.) LEXINGTON-AV.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with first-class board, where there are but few boarders and of the highest respectability.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE.—A VERY large front and spacious room, well lighted and adapted to business purposes. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.
One hundred sleighs just received; bells, harness, robes, horse clothing and carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WORTH'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Fleetwood Park, Nov. 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society; $2,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see posters, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, or JONATHAN CAMP, President. Hotels can be made up to Friday noon.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF EXTRA FINE BAY carriage horses, 15 hands 3 inches high, stylish, well-matched, young, sound and first-rate travelers; also a fine, small coach, Parker's make, in first-rate order. Apply to private stable, No. 125 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, stylish drivers, sound and kind; also a set of double harness and phaeton. Apply at Goodwin's stables, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15¼ HANDS high, suitable for any business; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for her. Inquire of the carman, at No. 142 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK AND harness, cheap. Inquire at No. 39 Cannon-st., or at No. 90 Broad-st., until sold. Ask for MIKE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW PLATFORM wagon, double. Inquire at No. 209 East 23d-st., corner of 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, horse and harness, all in good order. Apply to A. LANE, No. 342 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st. Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE,
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
Located in Pittsfield, Mass., the country seat of Berkshire, southwest from the public park, churches, banks, "Maplewood" Seminary, railway depot, &c., &c. The dwelling is two-story and French roof, tasteful architecture, commodious, twenty rooms, containing all modern improvements, viz.: gas, water, furnace, &c.; beautiful grounds, large kitchen garden, many thrifty fruit trees, barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., &c., and in the immediate vicinity of costly residences. The famed "Columbia Hall," summer watering place, and the village of Lenox, with the New-Lebanon Shakers, about five or six miles distant; quantity of land about five acres; price $13,000. For further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN. No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for one season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 246 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, green-house, front pond, &c; near depot; twenty miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHING to rent cheap to May 1; ten rooms, gas, capital range, six fruit trees, &c. Inquire on premises.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AUCTION SALE.—E. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of desirable houses and lots, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Particulars in auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 116 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York,
No. 21 City Exchange, Boston, and Newport, R. I.
Offer a great variety of City and country property for sale, exchange or lease:

175.	Brown-stone house, 38th-st., north of 5th-av.	$125,000
102.	Brown-stone house, East 38th-st., near 2d-av.	18,000
120.	Brick, 4-story and basement, 18th-st., near 6th-av.	25,000
112.	Brown-stone, West 36th-st., near Broadway	50,000
130.	Brown-stone, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	20,000
119.	Grand-st., near Broadway, 2x70	20,000
124.	Laurens-st. (5th-av. extension,) and Broome-st. near Laurens, adjoining	45,000
203.	5-year lease, No. 1 Bond-st., 114 ft. deep, with stable	6,000
216.	5-year lease, furnished, East 9th-st. near 5th-av	5,000
222.	Furnished, 10th-st. new house and furniture, per month	300
	New-York

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Mayor Hoffman Serenaded by the Empire Club—He Returns Thanks in a Speech—Addresses of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Capt. Rynders and Others.

Last evening the Empire Club organized at their rooms, Masonic Hall, for the purpose of paying a compliment to the Governor elect of the State, Mayor HOFFMAN. The attendance was very numerous.

Mr. WILLIAM GROVER, having called the meeting to order, said it was unnecessary for him to state the object for which they had been called together. They had recently passed through a contest which for bitterness and acrimony had never been witnessed in this nation, and although they had met with ill success in their national issues, they had redeemed their State from Radical misrule. [Cheers.] They had elected as their standard-bearer one whom they respected and prized—J. T. HOFFMAN—who to-day stood at the head of the Democratic Party of this country.

Gen. SPINOLA, having reviewed at length the efforts of Democratic leaders to achieve their designs, lamented that the Republican candidates were not elected. He hoped for better times to come, and, having requested the band to form in procession, the auditory, with some few hundreds of others, marched to the Clarendon Hotel.

THE SERENADE.

The band having marched opposite the Clarendon Hotel, played some popular and pleasing airs. The windows of the drawing-rooms were then thrown open and the proceedings commenced.

THE INTRODUCTION.

Capt. RYNDERS appeared on the balcony with the Mayor and his friends and addressed him as follows:

MR. MAYOR—I may with some propriety say Governor elect of the Empire State—the Democracy here assembled have requested me to convey to you their most cordial greeting, and congratulate you on the glorious result of the election in our State. We rejoice in the knowledge that we have elected a man who has always been the champion of civil and religious liberty, a fearless defender of the people's rights, and an able advocate of those great constitutional principles which underlie the superstructure of our free Government. It is fortunate for the people of this country that the checks and balances instituted at the formation, endow the Governor of a State to protect his people from the encroachments and usurpations of centralized Federal Government. It was that fact that made the Gubernatorial contest of more than ordinary interest, and it is this fact that makes us rejoice in the great victory that put the Empire State at the head of the great Democratic Party of our country. In conclusion, allow me in Scriptural phrase to say that as you have been "faithful over a few things, we have made you ruler over many," and we do not intend to stop here. For the political future we adopt the motto of the Empire State—"Excelsior." [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN then said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The great battle has been fought. The Republican Party has elected the President of its choice, and Gen. GRANT will for the next four years fill the highest executive office in the United States. Before entering on his office he will be called on to swear that he will protect, preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States. If he keeps his oath—in so far as his actions tend to "protect, preserve and defend the Constitution," he will have the cordial support of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Whoever respects the Constitution will find that party his friend. But while our Republican opponents are enjoying their triumph, we Democrats turn with undiminished trust and affection to the candidate of our choice, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Loud applause.] Subjected to the ordeal of a bitterly-fought campaign, to the incessant and unscrupulous attacks of his opponents, his character, public and private, stands without stain; and there is no fair-minded man of any party who can deny that HORATIO SEYMOUR, though defeated, is a true statesman, true patriot and true man. [Cheers.] But why do I speak of defeat in the Empire City, of the Empire State, rejoicing in the full flush of its triumph? We have elected our Governor by a majority too great to be questioned, (HOFFMAN.) [Applause.] In electing him the people have testified their fidelity to the Constitution of which he has been the eloquent exponent, and their confidence that he will use the power placed in his hands to defend this State from all incorruptable encroachments in its powers; this City from all partisan assaults on its chartered authority, and the citizens from all illegitimate interference with their rights. [Cheers.] As Mayor of this great City, he has performed his duty with integrity, ability and fidelity to the great interests intrusted to him. In the higher and wider sphere of action to which he is now called he will, in accumulated trust and affection, adhere to the candidate of our choice, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Mayor HOFFMAN then came forward and said: MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you sincerely for this compliment. I unite with you in your rejoicings that the Empire State has given such decided majorities for your national and State tickets. I share with you the deep regret that you have not been able to secure a Democratic triumph in the nation. We have done our part and done it well. The Democracy in every State have fought a gallant fight against the combined powers of the purse and the sword. If they have failed in achieving victory, they have shown their opponents that, although in a minority, they are powerful enough to assert and maintain their rights. We have largely increased our representation in Congress. We have, in some districts, defeated bold and desperate men. Our friends in New-Jersey have redeemed their State, and will send back to the Senate their gallant STOCKTON, who was so unjustly deprived of his seat by his political opponents. If in this State, by means of immense expenditures of money, our opponents have secured a majority of the Legislature and a Radical Senator for another term, that Senator will know and understand that a majority of more than 20,000 of the people of the State declare that he is not their proper representative. Gen. GRANT is to be the President of the United States. In the whole course of the canvass just closed I have not spoken one unkind or disrespectful word of him, while I have denounced the party which placed him in nomination, and warmly advocated the election of our own gallant standard-bearer. He has been successful. I do not congratulate him, for I know the cares which await him. I prefer to encourage him. He may have the power yet to save the nation. If he will exert his great official influence and moral strength to unite all sections and people, to restore our nation to a healthy financial condition, to lighten the burdens of the people, to economize the expenditures of the Government, reduce the taxes and to restore constitutional law and constitutional liberty all over this land, he will find the Democracy everywhere ready to sustain him, and the people and the Governor of the Empire State will be at his side. If he will lift himself above party, and show in the present hour of national peril the firmness he displayed when he commanded the armies of the Union, and the moderation and magnanimity he exhibited when he accepted the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, he will earn the gratitude of the whole nation and the support of all true patriots. If, however, he shall yield to the demands of Radical partisans, whose policy is based on sectional hate and never-dying prejudices, he will fall, and thousands have fallen before—and fall never to rise again. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the compliment you pay me to-night is a personal one, and I shall say a word of myself. I have in New-York and Pennsylvania fought your battle for the national ticket to the best of my ability. In more than thirty speeches I have endeavored to set forth the truth, and in all things to conduct myself as became the Chief Magistrate of your State. I have spoken no unkind words of opposing candidates. I have indulged in no unkind words or personalities. But I have been assaulted by the opposition Press and speakers most bitterly. They have assailed my official integrity, entirely regardless of my personal reputation or the honor or good name of my City. Newspapers here which profess to be respectable organs of respectable people have made assaults as venomous as they were vigorous. I have looked to the people who knew me to answer for me, and in my own City a majority of more than 70,000 have answered my assailants. On the eve of the election I issued a proclamation. I have been denounced by my political adversaries for it. I knew it would alienate from me some weak-kneed supporters and kind friends, but I believed it to be necessary to secure perfect order through the city. I denounced wrongs boldly, and without any egotism I did not hesitate to say that that proclamation did more to maintain order through the City than could have been done by the 10,000 soldiers whom my opponents proposed to call out. I want my Radical friends and the people everywhere to understand that I have shown once in my official life that I have no fear of rioters, and I never have been nor ever will be afraid of those whose conduct is calculated to produce a riot, whether they intend it or not. Some of our opponents talk about contesting the election. They need not do it. A partisan Congress may deprive Senators and Representatives of their seats, but there is no power in the land which can defeat the will of the people of the Empire State expressed at the polls. They talk about ignoring the privilege of the electors when they expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure a victory, and unblushingly publish in all the Press the gift by one man of $20,000 to that end. I have never, I am proud to say, bought myself into office, and shall be glad to take my stand by the side of any of them to testify the truth in a court of justice. But my friends, let all this pass. The election is over. Let the vanquished be content. Let the people everywhere for awhile lay under all bitterness and strife. What we need is peace and harmony and union, and not continued strife and discord. Let us strive to build up, and not destroy. The mass of the people seek only the good of the country, and they will have rest after a great struggle. I thank you for your services in the cause of the Constitution—I thank the Democracy everywhere—I thank the young men of the State of New-York—for their energy and their order. I will endeavor, with all the talent my God has given me, to discharge the duties of my new office honestly and faithfully, and I look for my reward to the people who thus far have always sustained me. [Prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. RANDOLPH.

Mr. RANDOLPH, Governor elect of New-Jersey, said: I am here to-night by the merest accident, but none the less glad to join with you in the honor you render, and most justly render, to your gallant standard-bearer, Gov. HOFFMAN. He has been pleased to refer in flattering terms to our victory in New-Jersey. We have won all it was possible for men in earnest to win. We will send to Washington a Democratic Senator next Winter. I doubt not the same person (Mr. STOCKTON) so unrighteously rejected. We in New-Jersey, with you, of the Empire State, profess to be a law-abiding people, and as such will give to Gen. GRANT and his administration as hearty a support as he will obtain elsewhere, so long as he gives—as I believe he will—a support himself to constitutional law. We need peace and rest—a restoration of the industrial interests of the country—a Union in fact, as in name. I thank you for myself and for my State, whom you have honored by your greeting. Good night.

The members of the Club were hospitably entertained by the Governor elect, and at midnight the crowd departed, cheering vociferously for the newly-elected Governor.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Important Matters Before the United States Courts—Days Appointed for Trials.

The calendar of criminal causes in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York, was called yesterday morning by presiding Judge BLATCHFORD. The court-room was crowded to its fullest extent, as several important cases were to be called, among which were the Rosenberg Naturalization Fraud case, the Kentucky Bourbon Company case, and the cases of Cuddeback, Dickson, Millspaugh and others implicated in the Orange County Court naturalization frauds.

In the first and last cases, it will be remembered the Grand Jury brought in bills of indictment a week ago to-day. In the Kentucky Bourbon Company case the bill was found last Fall, and the case was on the last June calendar, but counsel for the defendants not being ready, it was set down for trial this term.

The Jury Bankruptcy Calendar was first called, and the cases thereon disposed of as requested by counsel.

The Criminal Calendar was then called, the first case being that of

The United States vs. Garners E. Baker, indicted for embezzling the funds of a National Bank. Counsel for the defendant asked that the case be put off for the term. The District-Attorney objected, and the Court set the case down for trial on Monday, the 9th inst.

The United States vs. James Arnold.—This case, in which the accused is indicted for the same offence as Baker, the Court ordered set down for Wednesday, the 11th inst.

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY CASE.

The United States vs. Daniel Messmore et al.—When this case was called, John Sedgwick, Esq., appeared for Ethan C. Frost, one of the defendants, and stated that he was ready for trial on the part of that defendant, who is very anxious that the case on his part be disposed of at the earliest possible day.

District-Attorney Courtney stated that, on the part of the Government, he was not ready, and handed a letter (the contents of which were not made public) to the Court as his reasons for not proceeding at present in the case.

Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for David Messmore, one of the defendants, and announced that he was not ready for trial, and stated as his reasons that he had not received notice until a few moments previous that the case was to be called. There seemed to be a great deal of misunderstanding on both sides as to who were counsel for the defendants and as to notices of trial being given and received.

The Court set the case down for a further hearing on Monday, the 9th inst.

The United States vs. James Bell, indicted for embezzling letters from the Post Office. This case was set down for Monday, the 16th inst.; as was also the case of *The United State vs. Norman L. Furley et al.*, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The case of The United States vs. Ethan L. Watson, George D. Craig and Harvey Pike, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government, was set down for Monday, the 9th.

THE ROSENBERG CASE.

The United States vs. Benjamin B. Rosenberg.—When this case was called District-Attorney asked that the defendant be called and plead to the indictment.

Messrs. Barrett and Lawrence appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Lawrence stated that Mr. Graham was associated with them, and that he was confined to his house from sickness and unable to attend. They asked, therefore, that the case be set down for another day.

The District-Attorney said that the case had been called twice and the defendant had not appeared to plead either time, and moved that he be called without further delay.

Mr. Lawrence replied that they did not wish the defendant to plead, as they intended making a motion to quash the indictment, and that they were not ready for trial.

Mr. Courtney then said that the facts were very familiar to the counsel, as they had been the defendant's counsel in the examination before Commissioner Osborn, and accordingly were just as much prepared to go on with the trial as they could be weeks ahead, and that he hoped the Court would order the defendant called to plead.

The Court announced that if any motion to quash the indictment was to be made it should be made at once, and ordered the case over to Monday, the 9th inst., when the motion must be made or the defendant appear to plead.

Mr. Courtney asked that the defendant be called, and, if not appearing, his bail should be forfeited.

Mr. Lawrence objected to this, and said that he saw no reason for this sharp practice by the District-Attorney, as the bail was known to be reliable, and that he was himself responsible for the defendant's not appearing.

Mr. Courtney said he desired to repel the accusation of sharp practice, as it was uncalled for.

Mr. Lawrence retracted it, and the case stood over till Monday.

THE ORANGE-COUNTY FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Louis Cuddeback et al.—In this case Chas. Donohue, Esq., appeared for all the defendants, and asked that the same disposition be made of the case as in the Rosenberg matter.

The case was therefore set down for Monday next.

Several other important cases were called and set down for different days of the term.

IN BANKRUPTCY—STAYING PROCEEDINGS IN STATE COURT—DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

In the Matter of the Petition of Henrietta A. Richardson and Josiah B. Richardson, Bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The petitioners reside in New-Orleans. They have been adjudged bankrupts by the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. They now present a petition to this Court setting forth that one Withers has brought a suit against them in the Supreme Court of New-York, in the nature of an action in debt, to recover $24,032 71 on two promissory notes made by the petitioners payable to the said plaintiff or order; that the petitioners have appeared in said suit and put in an answer denying any indebtedness to the plaintiff on the notes, and that the indebtedness, if any, is payable under the proceedings in bankruptcy. The petition prays for an injunction to be issued by this Court restraining all further proceedings in said action until the final adjudication of the District Court in Louisiana in the proceedings there pending.

Independently of the Bankruptcy act of 1867, a District Court of the United States can have no jurisdiction to grant the relief asked for by this petition. No such jurisdiction is conferred upon a District Court by any statute of the United States, unless it is conferred by such Bankruptcy act. The question to be determined, therefore, is whether by that act any power is conferred upon this Court to grant the prayer of this petition.

The first section of the act is limited to the powers of the Court in which the Bankruptcy proceedings are pending—the Court in which the proceedings in Bankruptcy are commenced in the manner specified in the thirty-eighth section of the act.

The second section is also limited to the powers of the District Court of the district where the proceedings in Bankruptcy are pending, and to the powers of that Court in regard to suits by and against the assignee in Bankruptcy.

The twenty-first section, which is the one giving to District Courts the power of granting injunctions to stay suits and proceedings to recover debts from bankrupts, cannot be construed as conferring such power upon any other District Court than the "Court in Bankruptcy," which means the Court where the bankrupt proceedings are pending.

No other section of the act confers upon this Court the power invoked.

Whether the petitioners, as citizens of Louisiana, could not obtain relief by a proper form of suit in the Circuit Court for this District, under the general equity powers which that Court exercises independently of the Bankruptcy act, or whether, by reason of the inability of the District Court of Louisiana to extend its remedial functions so as to make efficient the relief asked for here, and the want of power in this Court to grant such relief, the petitioners and others in a like position are without practical remedy in the Courts of the United States, unless there be further legislation by Congress on the subject, are questions I am not here called upon to determine.

I ought perhaps to say that if the proceedings in bankruptcy by the petitioners were pending in this Court, the case is hardly one in which this Court would interpose under the twenty-first section, by injunction, to stay the suit in the State Court, for the reason that the indebtedness is disputed. The suit would be allowed, under the twenty-first section, to proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due.

N. Appleton, attorney for petitioners.

Notice to the Bar.

Judge Nelson will sit in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York, on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

Destructive Fire in Church-street.

At 8:50 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear part of the restaurant of PLATT & DUFFY, on the first floor of No. 187 Church-street, which was caused by a defective furnace, and was not subdued until it had spread throughout the building and to the adjoining premises and inflicted serious loss. The losses are stated as follows: PLATT & DUFFY, $2,000; second floor, FRANKENSTEIN & WAGNER, auction goods, $2,000; third floor, KAUFMAN & Co., clothiers, $2,500. The building is damaged $3,000. The fire spread to No. 189 Church-street, occupied on the first floor by ISAAC PRAGER, dry goods, who lost $500, and the remaining floors used by WHITESIDE BROTHERS, dealers in linens, whose loss is $2,000. The building is injured to the extent of $1,000. The occupants of No. 185 Church-street suffered by water as follows: First floor, JOHN H. KEALY, small wares, $500; second floor, WILLIAM THOMPSON & Co., linens, $1,500; third and fourth floors, AARON JONES & SONS, hosiery, $1,500. The total loss is about $20,000, all of which is covered by insurance, but the names of the companies holding the risks could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the occupants, except that KAUFMAN & Co. have policies for $2,500 each in the Greenwich and Brooklyn Companies. KEALY & Co. are insured for $50,000, and THOMPSON & Co. for $100,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—Thursday evening, FREDERICK BONDY, a native of Austria, 24 years of age, good-looking and of fair public repute, married a young lady of this City, of excellent family, great beauty and high character. This husband of a day spent last night in a cell, a confessed forger. It appears that BONDY was for some time the book-keeper and confidential clerk of ARONSON & BROTHER, No. 428 Canal-street, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative salary and the entire confidence of his employers. Finally, however, they became convinced that he was embezzling their funds and felt compelled to discharge him. It was subsequently ascertained that prior to leaving the store BONDY abstracted from the check-book six checks, which had been signed by the firm in blank. Two of these checks he filled up for $250 each, and presenting them at the People's Bank, where he was well known as an employe of ARONSON & BRO., they were cashed without question. Wednesday evening the case was reported at Police Headquarters, and Detective SMITH was assigned to it. The officer searched unsuccessfully for the culprit until last evening, when he arrested him in Twenty-fifth-street. On being arraigned before Inspector LEONARD, the prisoner freely confessed his guilt, and stated that he had spent $280 for passage tickets to California for himself and wife by the steamer which sails next Monday. The remainder of the money he had spent in jewelry. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

HELD FOR ROBBERY.—An examination was held yesterday by Justice LEDWITH, in the case of TONY JOLLY, E. MIGNEAULT and BERTHOLD KALM, charged with robbing ANDRE BECKERS, No. 28 Amity-street, of jewelry, valued at $1,300, as already reported. There was no evidence whatever to connect MIGNEAULT and KALM with the crime, and they were honorably discharged. The evidence against JOLLY was no more than that given yesterday, but he was held for further hearing.

ACCIDENT.—BERNARD REARDON, 7 years old, was run over last evening, in Stone-street, by a truck, and his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 14,600,000f. since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼@94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at.......73¾
Erie Railway Shares.......27¾
Illinois Centrals.......97

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 78¼@78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11¼d.
Middling Orleans.......11½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 121,000 bales, of which 27,000 were taken for export and 26,000 on speculation.

The stock in port and on shipboard is 426,000 bales, of which 48,000 are from the United States. The latter is nearly 30,000 more than the estimates made.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 38s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat 12s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas 46s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour 26s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 91s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 65s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 55s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for Thin Oblong, for feeding. Petroleum, 10d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for Refined. Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. 6d. for Fine.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 36s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.@61s. Oil Cake, £12@£12 5s. ℔ ton for Western in bags. Sperm Oil, £100 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £29 5s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt.
PRODUCE—Turpentine, 26s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—1:20 P. M.

Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6—1:20 P. M.

The total stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 284,000 bales, of which 35,000 are from the United States.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are declining; Old issue 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 6—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.
TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn firm. Oats 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. No. 2 Red Milwaukee Wheat weak at 9s. 9d. ℔ cental.
PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Petroleum, 53f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Cotton—Tres Ordinaire, 140f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money and account. The money market closed firm. Railway stocks quiet.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......74
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......97
Erie Railway Shares.......27¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, Nov. 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 7ꟹf. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm and unchanged at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11¼d.
Middling Orleans.......11½d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.
PROVISIONS—Beef closed heavy at 90s. Cheese easier at 65s. ℔ cwt. Bacon easier; sales at 55s. ℔ cwt.
PRODUCE—Turpentine has advanced to 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

Turpentine, 28s. 6d. for Spirits. P. Y. C. Tallow, 51s. 9d. Linseed Oil, £29. Other articles unaltered.

ANTWERP, Friday, Nov. 6.

Petroleum market heavy; Standard White 52½f.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 6.

EXCHANGE—On London, 13¾@14 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 1@1½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@23 ℔ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 1@2 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 2¾@3 ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR—Holders are firmer; No. 12 Dutch Standard 8¾@9 reals ℔ arrobe.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 6.

Eastern Exchange scarce and firm; 1-10 ℔ cent. off, buying; 1-10 ℔ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5@$6 25. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.@3½c.; No. 1, $1 16@$1 19; No. 2, $1 10¼. CORN dull and declined 2c.; No. 1, 75c.@77c.; No. 2, 69c.@71c.; Rejected, 64c.@65c. OATS dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 1, 43½c.@44½c. RYE quiet and declined 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 03. BARLEY dull and declined 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 47@$1 48; HIGHWINES quiet at $1 for free. New MESS PORK nominal at $24 50@$25. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS steady at 10½c. LARD dull and nominally lower. MESS BEEF, $13 50. CATTLE dull at $3 25@$5 25 for common to good Steers. LIVE HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 85@$8 for common to choice. FREIGHTS dull at 10c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

TOBACCO—There is a better feeling in the market, and prices are unchanged. COTTON low; Middling, 22c. FLOUR dull and unsettled; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 90@$7 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9 25@$11 75. WHEAT dull and weak; strictly Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 63; Fancy Red and White, $1 80@$1 85; No. 2 Nebraska Spring, $2 15@$2 16; No. 1, $2 18@$2 20; Choice Missouri, $2 22. CORN dull; Mixed, 75c.; Yellow and White, 80c.; Choice, 85c. OATS heavy and easier; sales, 47c.@50c. BARLEY declined 5c.@10c.; Prime Extra to Choice Iowa, $1 65@$2 10; Fancy Kansas and Minnesota, $2 25@$2 25. RYE firm and unchanged; sales at $1 08@$1 10. MESS PORK—Small business; old, $29 25@$29 50; new, $27 50; old about exhausted. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18⅞c. LARD dull and declining. WHISKY—Free, firm, $1 05. CATTLE—Better feeling in the market; Medium to Choice, $3 25@$5 50. LIVE HOGS active and higher; sales at $6@$6 50, gross. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 3,500 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Barley; 1,100 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR is in good demand and the market is steady; sales 2,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 4,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 82, and 360 bushels do. at $1 55, and 360 bushels Amber State at $1 90, and 2,000 bushels do. on private terms. CORN very scarce and the market better; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 07, and 500 bushels do. at $1 06. OATS firm but quiet. BARLEY quiet and but little offering; sales last night 9,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $2 05, and 8,900 bushels do. on the Canal at $2 06. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; and Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 17c.; Corn and Barley, 15c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—190,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye; and 2,760,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Barley, 7,600 bushels Rye, and 267,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON market easier; Middlings, 23¾c.@23⅞c.; sales, 4,600 bales; receipts, 7,962 bales; exports, 539 bales; receipts of the week proper, 31,403 bales; total, 32,240 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 10,503 bales; to Havre, 3,002 bales; coastwise, 3,660 bales; stock, 78,389 bales. Gold unsettled; closed at 133¾@134. Exchange—Sterling unsettled, 142½@144¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. SUGAR firm; receipts all sold; quotations unchanged. MOLASSES easier. Centrifugal, 70c.; Prime to Choice, 80c.@85c. FLOUR quiet and firmer; Superfine, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8. CORN—Light supply and prices higher; New, $1. OATS active at 60c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY firm at $29@$31. PORK unsettled, quoted at $33@$32 25. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 19c.; Keg, 21c. COFFEE quiet and firm; Prime Rio, 16½c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14c.@14¾c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 65. CORN dull and declining; Old, 90c.; New, 60c.@65c. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. RYE quiet at $1 25. BARLEY dull and nominal; Canada, $2 25; State Spring, 75c. COTTON dull; Middling, 23c.@23¼. TOBACCO—Sales of Lugs at $6 00@$10 20; Leaf, $11 50@$27 40. WHISKY firm at $1 05. MESS PORK, $26. GREEN MEATS easy at 10c.@12c. for Shoulders; 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides. BUTTER firm; Fresh, 34c.@38c. EGGS firm at 30c. Exchange very dull; 1-10@1-5 discount, buying; par, selling. Gold, 133¼.

TOLEDO, Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive and lower; sales No. 1 White Michigan at $1 94; No. 2 at $1 79; White Wabash, $1 90; Amber, $1 65@$1 68. CORN dull and declined 2¼c.; sales at 85c.@87c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 54c.; No. 2, at 52c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY dull. FREIGHTS dull; by Lake to Buffalo on Wheat, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye; 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 6.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 188,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 128,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat 14c., Corn 13c., Oats 11c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales 12,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 3,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 60, in bags. CORN dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 95c.; car lots at 96c.@98c. OATS lower; sales 20,000 bushels Western at 58c.; 30,000 bushels do. at 58c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON slow; sales at 25¼c.@25½c. for Middling. PETROLEUM greatly unsettled; Crude 19c.; Refined 27¼c.@27½c. COFFEE and MOLASSES inactive. SUGAR in fair demand; Cuba, 11¼c.@11⅜c. FLOUR dull; sales 700 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $7 25@$8; Winter Wheat do., $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 85@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 14. RYE declined to $1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 20@$1 22; Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 19. OATS lower; sales 4,000 bushels Western at 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 16@$1 18.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 6—Noon.

FLOUR steady; sales 2,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 4,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 82. CORN scarce and firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 07. BARLEY quiet; sales last night of 9,000 bushels up-lake Canada at $2 05, and 8,900 bushels do. on the canal at $2 06. CANAL FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 17c.; Corn and Barley, 15c. to New-York.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR dull; Choice Minnesota, $6 25@$6 50; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $6 75@$6 50; Medium, $5 37@$5 62. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 22 for No. 1, in store; $1 09 for No. 2, in store. OATS dull at 45c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 88c. for No. 2. RYE unsalable. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,600 bales; exports, 800 bales; receipts of the week, 12,040 bales; exports, 15,000 bales; stock, 8,500 bales. FLOUR $6@$12 50. CORN—Old, 95c.; New, 65c. OATS, 63c. HAY, 24c.@26c. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 18¼c.@20¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR—More doing but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull; receipts small. Old White, $1 05; Yellow, $1@$1 06. OATS dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. PORK quiet; Mess, $29 50@$30. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 18c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 6.

TOBACCO firm; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $6@$14 50; new Medium, $11; Owen County Cutting, $18 50@$24 75. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. RYE, $1 25. LARD, 17c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19½c. WHISKY—Free, $1 05. COTTON—Receipts of the week, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON market quiet; sales 100 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.@23c.; receipts, 709 bales; receipts of the week, 4,793 bales; sales of the week, 5,950 bales; exports—coastwise, 920 bales; foreign, 2,760 bales; stock, 36,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 6,050 bales; exports—to Bremen, 1,725 bales; to New-York, 1,033 bales; to New-Orleans, 121 bales; stock, 16,213 bales; sales, 2,977 bales. Good Ordinary, 18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; sales, 538 bales; receipts, 1,135 bales. Receipts of the week, 13,463 bales. Exports, coastwise, 6,630 bales; to Liverpool, 2,930 bales; total, 9,560 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 6.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 40½c. RESIN—Strained, $1 50; Strained and No. 2 mixed, $1 70; No. 2, $1 75@$1 80; Extra No. 2, $2; No. 1, $4; Pale, $6. TURPENTINE, $2 65. COTTON—No receipts; no sales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Receipts for the week, 6,939 bales; sales, 3,683 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,176 bales; exports coastwise, 4,710 bales; stock, 6,060 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Market more active, but prices lower; sales, 815 bales; receipts, 676 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.; sales of the week, 2,180 bales; receipts, 3,235 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON dull and ⅛c. lower; sales, 110 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.@23⅜c.; receipts, 559 bales; exports, coastwise, 450 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 133¾.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands of promising youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

[Advertisement.]

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs, when by the timely use of a single bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

[Advertisement.]

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

While we have little sympathy with the finery, the conventional restraints and the petty thraldom which society imposes upon us in the matter of dress, we do insist that no gentleman can be considered as becomingly attired without a hat that is fashionable in style and fine in fabric, such a hat, in short, as is attainable only of KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Protect your bank keys and janitors. Give them timely notice of the approach of burglars by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has never been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lace curtains a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway. New furniture department lately opened.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Oct. 24	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Gen. H. C. Wayne, Mrs. Reid, C. J. Kenworthy, F. Spean, Mrs. Powers, Frank Kearns, James H. Murray, James Marshall, C. T. Patterson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets.... 4 60 | Moon rises... 11 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 07 | Gov. Island. 1 56 | Hell Gate .. 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks M. B. Almon, (Br.,) Caffray, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Samson, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; J. Leighton, Leighton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Rio Grande, (Braz.,) Rockert, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Carter, Demerara, Jones & Lough; Gleaner, (Br.,) Spencer, St. John's, N. F., G. B. Ironsides; Hannah G. (Br.,) Easton, St. John, N. B., via Savannah, P. I. Nevius & Son; Startled Fawn, (Br.,) Banks, Para, Brett, Son & Co.; Talma, (Br.,) Land, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Elizabeth, Ames, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; Dirigo, Rumball, Cette, Jas. Henry.

Schooners Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; H. G. King, Marshall, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Wild Hunter, Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Wentworth, (Br.,) Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, S. C., A. Abbott; Alice Oakes, (Br.,) Massen, Gardiner, Holyoke & Murray; Edward Steele, Aldrich, St. Augustine, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; R. G. Sawyer, Keene, Portland, Snow & Richardson; Emma, Anthony, Georgetown, S. C., I. B. Gager & Co.; Henry Sandell, Taylor, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Vicksburg, Huggins, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; B. C. Evans, Hammond, Pernambuco, A. Abbott; D. H. Bisbee, Gilkey, Belize, H. W. Loud & Co.; Caroline C. Mayo, Bryan & Pease; Oaxique, (Br.,) Decent, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley; Eveline, Pierier, Barbados, D. Trowbridge.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had fine weather most of the passage.

Steamship Valley City, Morgan, Alexandria via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig James, (of Picton, N. S.,) Smith, Picton, N. S., 19 ds., with coal to Novelty Iron Works. Oct. 29, lat. 42 40, lon. 67 [illegible], sprung a leak, and has since kept two pumps constantly going. Nov. 1, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which lost foresail, foretopsail and main staysail.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Trieste, 80 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbie, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sam. Weller, (of Brigham,) Yarwell, Zante 61 ds., with currants to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6. Had heavy weather and westerly winds in the Mediterranean, and N. W. winds and head sea since.

Schr. Maggie, (of Guysboro, N. S.,) Reddy, St. John's, N. F., 18 ds., with oil, &c., and 6 passengers to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Ben. Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Wall, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., via Hatteras Inlet, with naval stores, &c., to Thomas S. Holmes.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., 18 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Wild Hunter, Hatfield, Newark, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston 4 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Annie Gillise, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Laight, Baltimore, for Haverstraw.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, Alexandria, for Newburg.

Schr. Melbourne, Dunton, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ed. Lindsly, Wills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentiss, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma Hendricks, Leary, Elizabethport, for Oceanport.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Campbell, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Francis, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Montrose, Gleason, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Charlestown, Burgess, Franklin, Me., via Newport.

Schr. Charles A. Snow, Snow, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. W. Lock, Huntley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. E. Monson, Jr., Dayton, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Wright, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Francis, Hamilton, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Belle, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.
Schr. Helena E. Russell, Jarret, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Stow, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Minnesota, Penny, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturges, Providence.
Schr. Onarger, Mahan, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Providence.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hortensia, Norton, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, Price, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Clare, Jones, Chincoteague.
Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza White, Dayton, Virginia.
Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. H. Lockwood, Shearer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mindoro, Huggins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Carter, for Providence.
Schr. Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Louisa Crocket, Crocket, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Washington, Jolme, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Drisko, Virginia.
Schr. Clarabel, Sturges, Albany, for Boston.

SAILED—Bark Jonathan Chase, for Callao.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind moderate N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; barks Fury, from Malaga; Alice Tarlton, from Surinam; brigs Express, from Kingston; Emeline, from St. Martin's; Mirella, from Havana; Crimea, from Manzanilla; David Owen, from Elizabethport; Timothy Field, from Wilmington; J. McIntire, from Philadelphia; Patron, from Elizabethport; Marshall Dutch, from Philadelphia; Whitaker, from Rondout; Irene, from Elizabethport; schrs. Albatross, from Turk's Island; Ann & Susan, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York; bark Borneo, from Halifax; brigs Joshua & Mary, from Cape De Verde; Osprey, from Cardenas; schrs. C. L. Grove, from Philadelphia; N. Mosher, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6—Arr. pilot-boat Henry W. Sisoer.

Passed out—Brig Wardal, for Navassa.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6—Cld. brig Rolling Wave; schr. G. F. Geery, for New-York; brig Lije Houghton, for Philadelphia.

Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5—Arr. ships Therese, from Hamburg; Angela, Maria Rickman, and Booriekman, from Bordeaux.

Cld. ship Ontario, for New-York.

Sld. ships Neptune, for Liverpool; Achievement, for Cork.

The ship Sallie Brown, from New-York, arrived at Portland, Oregon, Nov. 2.

Nov. 4—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, arrived last night.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Lord Hartington, burned at the late fire at Hunter's Point, and sunk off Blackwell's Island, has been raised and put afloat by the Steam Derrick Co. Her deck is burned off, but she is not materially damaged below the copper line.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, Oct. 24, schr. G. P. Wright, hence, just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

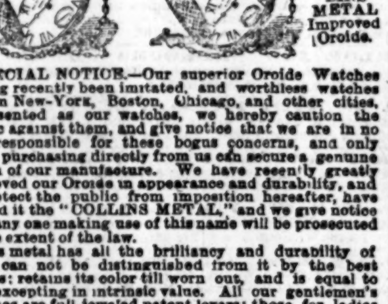
Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6—The steamship Russia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evening.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Cardiff reports that the American bark Freeman Dennis, from Havre for Newport, R. I., put into Penarth, disabled, having been damaged in collision with an unknown ship at sea.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. $15 $20. THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



CASES of the COLLINS METAL Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) New-York.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Among the editorial and special contributors to the practical departments of the RURAL are the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL.D., President of the National Wool Growers' Association, and author of *The Practical Shepherd, &c.*—the best authority on sheep husbandry; G. F. WILCOX, Esq., who has spent much time abroad, studying the best systems of European agriculture and comparing them with our own; Dr. DANIEL LEE, former editor of *The Southern Cultivator*, and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Georgia; P. BARRY, Esq., author of *The Fruit Garden*, and former editor of *The Horticulturist*; F. R. ELLIOTT, Esq., author of *The Western Fruit Book*; and many others of great practical knowledge, research and experience—men who know whereof they affirm, and practice as well as preach the most profitable systems of culture and management.

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WHAT LEADING JOURNALS SAY.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER will in future appear simultaneously in New-York and Rochester. Its enterprising Conductor and Proprietor, D. D. T. MOORE, Ex-Mayor of Rochester, has associated with him Hon. H. S. RANDALL, LL.D., as the Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry, and Dr. DANIEL LEE and Hon. T. C. PETERS as Southern Corresponding Editors. These gentlemen, with other associates and contributors, have proved themselves qualified to provide useful information in the different departments they represent, in a popular and pleasing manner, and we are assured that the increased facilities which the new arrangement affords, will be liberally used to improve the character, as well as the mechanical appearance of the journal.—*Evening Post.*

The RURAL NEW-YORKER—one of the very best of our agricultural weeklies—has opened an office in this City, (No. 41 Park-row,) and will henceforth be published simultaneously here and at Rochester. Its editor, Mr. D. D. T. MOORE, late Mayor of Rochester, has been nearly twenty years at its head, and has surrounded himself by a very able corps of assistants and contributors. He has done a noble work for agriculture in the West, and is now rapidly enlarging the field of his usefulness.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

The RURAL NEW-YORKER will be hereafter published simultaneously at Rochester and this City, the increase in its circulation requiring more mechanical facilities than the former city is able to give it. It is well known to be one of the best agricultural papers published, and deserves all its prosperity.—*N. Y. Daily World.*

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Without exception, the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper. Mr. MOORE lately received a $1,000 draft for one club of new subscribers.—*Minnesota Statesman.*

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BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1868.

The cure by Dr. Rowe of my daughter for her throat and catarrhal affection, has been radical and permanent, two years having elapsed since she ceased the treatment; since when there has not been the slightest return of the difficulty. Previous to placing her under his care we had tried every one and everything, without her deriving any benefit. On the contrary, she daily grew worse, until it was generally believed she was in consumption at the time placed under his care.

BENJ. F. ARCULARIUS,
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DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Read the Following:

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2, 1868.

My Dear Dr. MARSH:

As a simple act of justice and gratitude to you, I wish to say publicly that if any one afflicted with Hernia will correspond with me, I will testify what I know and have seen of the wonderful effect of your treatment in my own family. Very truly yours,

EDWARD L. DROWN,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, Conn.

No. 46 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

Dr. S. N. MARSH:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the superiority of your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS" over any other. I had been ruptured sixteen years in a most aggravated manner, tried every kind of make and pattern, and found no relief in anything till I consulted you, and wore steadily the Truss above alluded to. I feel myself now cured, and I owe my recovery and cure entirely to you.

Very truly yours,
HENRY LAWRENCE,
No. 46 Clinton-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

S. N. MARSH, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to another of your remarkable cures of Hernia. Having been afflicted with this disease for seven years before I saw you, and having worn in the time six different kinds of trusses, and having been nearly murdered by them, I was prevailed upon to try your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," by wearing which I am happy to inform you that I am at last a sound man again. I must also testify to the remarkable comfort and ease that I experienced while wearing the same, never having the least pain or trouble with it. Hoping that others who are afflicted will call on you and be cured, and with many thanks for your kindness and attention while under your care, I remain yours, very truly,

L. B. STONE,
Of firm Stead, Stone & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17, 1868.

Dr. S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that your treatment of my case of Hernia and Hydrocele combined has proved successful. More than a year ago I learned through Prof. Willard Parker, of your city, of your successful treatment of such cases, and on application to you, was supplied with your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," which was fitted to the parts, and has been worn strictly according to your directions for about one year. I am now happy to say that I consider myself sound and well, there being no appearance of the difficulty left. Earnestly recommending your Truss and treatment to all in need of such aid,

I am very truly,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. GORDON,
Providence, R. I.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1867.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

The Truss you fitted me with has effected a radical cure of Hernia.

WM. MILHOUS, M. D.

Messrs. MARSH & CO.:

Please send me a Truss as per measure. It gives me pleasure to state that radical cures have been effected in every case in my care for many years by the application of your Truss. Yours truly,

JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.
CARROLTON, Ky., Feb. 6, 1868.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

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